DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL

NUMBER 36

1961

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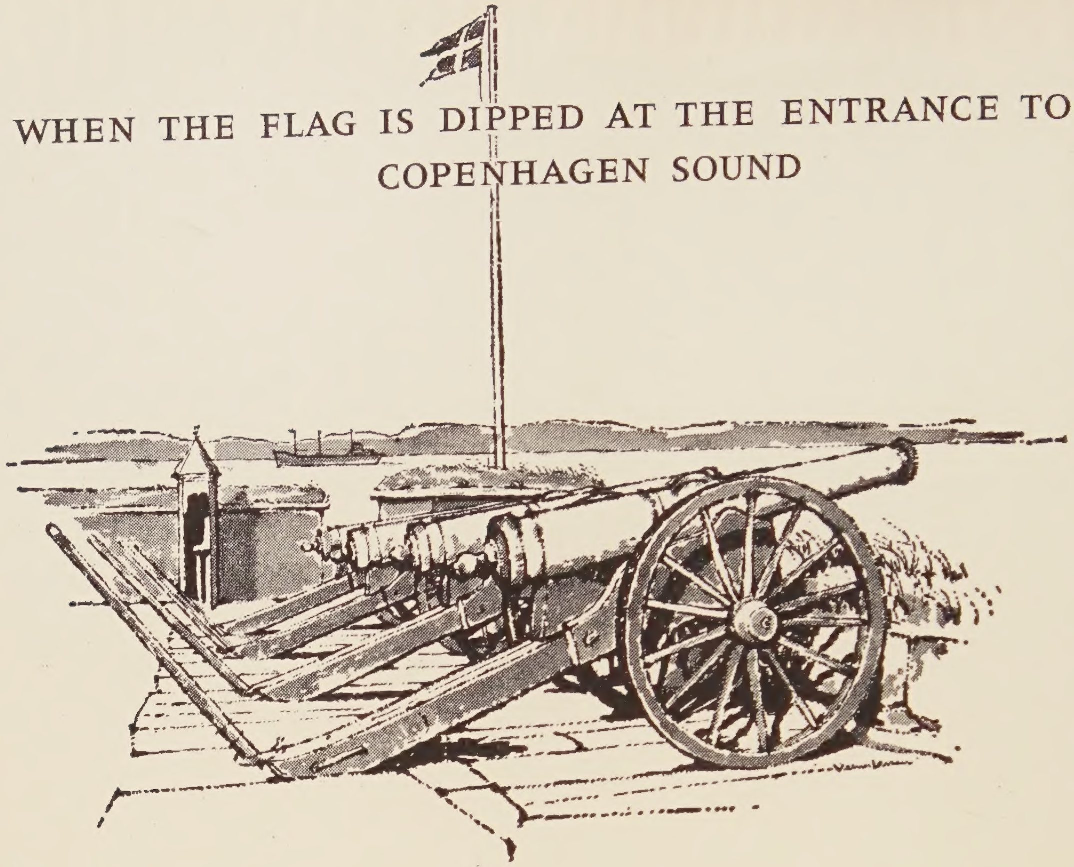
WHEN THE FLAG IS DIPPED AT THE ENTRANCE TO COPENHAGEN SOUND



When late-medieval ships stood into the narrow Sound between Denmark and Sweden, the cannons roared their warning from the Kronborg Castle bastions for the captains to drop their anchors and pay Toll on their cargoes. More than five centuries later, this heavy Toll has given way as a national source of income to exports and the roar of the guns has been succeeded by a warm-hearted tradition followed to this very day: when the flag is dipped at Kronborg it is meant as a greeting to the crews from the Commandant of Prince Hamlet's ancient castle: Godspeed and Bon Voyage!

The same respect for tradition prevails in the house of Cherry Heering. Now as then, ships stand off the Sound, many of them loaded with the famous liqueur of Denmark. Now as more than a hundred years ago, the Heering family sends its own ships overseas to serve as Ambassadors for the things which make the stately Peter F. Heering mansion in Copenhagen the centre of a far-flung organization: cherry trees in bloom in the vast Heering orchards, the old oak casks in the cellars, a business spirit deeply rooted in bygone years, and the fair name and fame of Cherry Heering. Unimpaired through good times and bad, the flavour of Cherry Heering is as strong and as sterling as it was in the days of the Sound Toll, and on every foreign shore – from San Francisco to Singapore – from Melbourne to Montevideo – the flag is dipped to loyal friends in the tradition of enjoyment: Cherry Heering – cheers!

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DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL

COMMERCIAL & GENERAL REVIEW

DENMARK IN THE ARCTIC

By Viggo Kampmann, Prime Minister *page 11*

MOUNTAINEERING IN GREENLAND

The conqueror of Mount Everest, Sir John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., Ll.D., was the leader of the British 1960 Greenland Expedition, which was approved by the Royal Geographical Society and carried out in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Here Sir John and his deputy leader, Dr. Malcolm Slesser, give an appraisal of Greenland as a mountaineering country. By Sir John Hunt and Dr. Malcolm Slesser........................ *page 12*

AN ARCTIC NEWS SERVICE

The first newspaper in the world to carry regular letterpress illustrations was the Greenland paper *Atuagagdliutit*, which in 1961 enters its 100th year of publication. Published in Greenlandic and Danish, it circulates to nearly every household in Greenland. By Knud Oldendow, Director of the Greenland Administration, 1938-48 .... *page 16*

DENMARK'S BIGGEST ASSIGNMENT

A sober and factual account of the occupational conditions of Greenland, and of this great Danish island's chances of beneficial incorporation in the complex economy of the modern world. By Hans C. Christiansen, Director of The Royal Greenland Trade Department........ *page 18*

AN ENDURING ALLIANCE

On February 13, 1661, the Anglo-Danish treaty of friendship was signed at Whitehall with due ceremony. The new treaty consisted of 25 articles in Latin, of which the most important contained the most-favoured-nation clause. By Finn Askgaard, Curator, Royal Danish Arsenal Museum .... *page 23*

ANGLO-DANISH TRADE

Trade relations between Britain and Denmark, close even in Viking times, have varied through the centuries but have for many years been permanent and important.............. *page 27*

OF MINK AND WOMEN

Denmark fulfils the dreams of one-tenth of the women of the world who get mink. The small animal is a big earner of foreign currency: 700,000 furs bring in 85 million kroner to 3,000 mink farmers. By Lise Nørgaard..... *page 29*

SCIENTIFIC COOLING

An important reason why the Danish refrigeration industry flourished early was that, as a large exporter of food, Denmark had a prime interest in ensuring that it reached its destination in good condition. By Victor Andersen .... *page 31*

MORE MILK FROM BRITISH COWS

British breeders plan to import cattle of the national Danish breed so as to improve the yield of Red Polls. Red Danish Dairy have often been successfully exported for breeding. In this article the breed is assessed in the light of British requirements. By H. C. Clausen *page 33*

DESIGN FOR DINING

The modern accent in table-laying, that sign of civilized eating, is simplicity; while fully meeting this contemporary demand, Danish tableware provides endless opportunities for variation in design and colour schemes reflecting individual tastes. By Esbjørn Hiort, Managing Director of the Permanent Exhibition of Danish Arts and Crafts, Copenhagen................ *page 35*

The cover, which was drawn by Alex Secher, shows Umanak Fjord in northern Greenland

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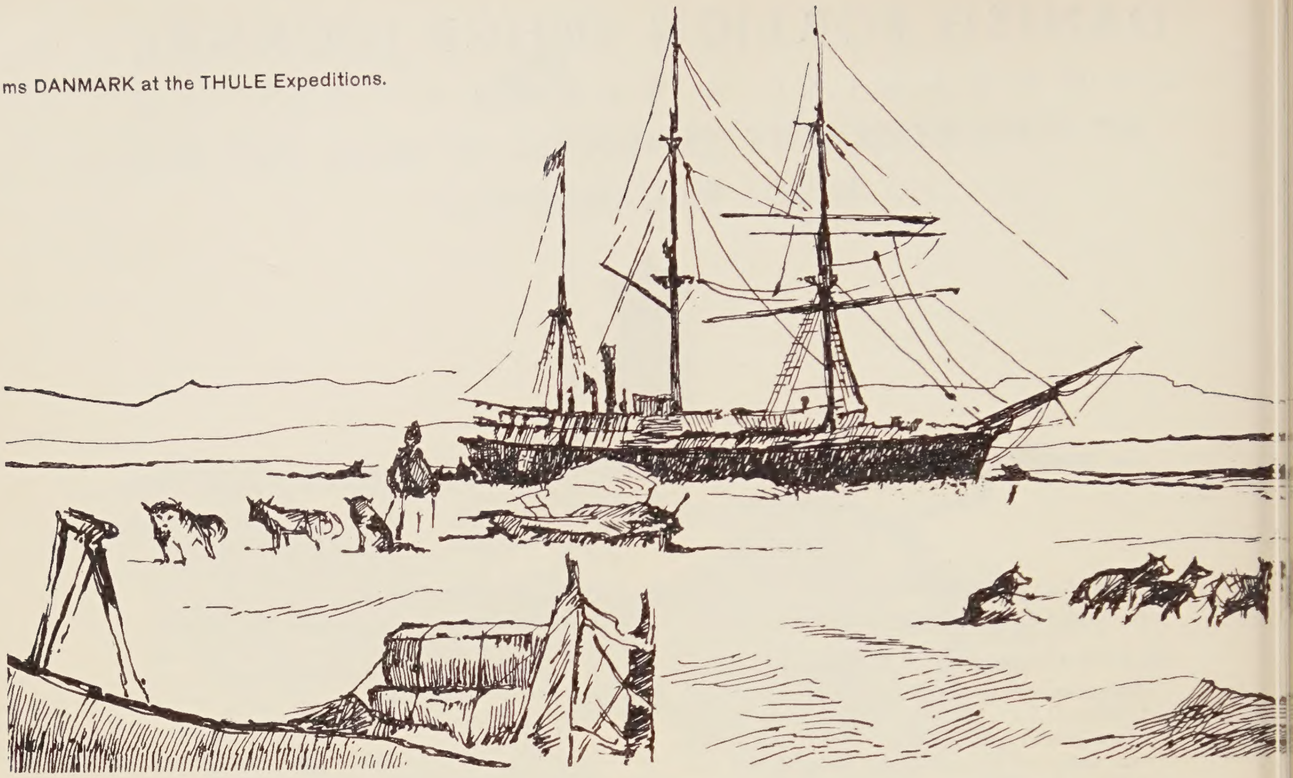
ms DANMARK at the THULE Expeditions.



In the service of exploration and science ...

The Carlsberg Foundation (CARLSBERGFONDET) – a self-governing body appointed sole-proprietor of the Carlsberg Breweries by their founder, the late Brewer J. C. Jacobsen, has often taken an interest in promoting the scientific exploration of GREENLAND, and also financially supported ten of the most important expeditions.

Of these should be mentioned:

The EAST-GREENLAND EXPEDITION in the years 1897–1900, which was the first expedition to be sponsored by the Carlsberg Foundation. In 1905–07 followed the very important DENMARK EXPEDITION to the north eastern parts of GREENLAND. The leader of this venture was the noted L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and amongst its participants were men like KNUD RASMUSSEN and PETER FREUCHEN, who later became world-famous as folklorists and writers.

The Carlsberg Foundation also stood behind the Dr. LAUGE KOCH EXPEDITION in the years 1931–33 to CHRISTIAN X's land.

Above illustration shows the expedition ship "Danmark", which was used in the THULE EXPEDITIONS under the leadership of KNUD RASMUSSEN.

Other GREENLAND expeditions have been allocated financial grants towards explorations in the Danish arctic, such as the CARLSBERG FOUNDATION SCORESBY SOUND EXPEDITION in 1958.

Denmark's research contribution to glaciology during the International Geophysical Year 1957–58 found open response and was to a large extent financed by the Carlsberg Foundation.

And lately "the Carlsberg Bequest to the Memory of Brewer J. C. Jacobsen", has shown its interest for GREENLAND in supporting the GREENLAND EXHIBITION in both Paris and London.

THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

GREENLAND ON THE WORLD MARKET

A polar bear on a shield surmounted by a crown denotes goods from Greenland. This is the mark which consumers all over the world look for when wanting the high-quality goods that a hard-working and frugal people wrest from Nature on the extreme frontiers of human existence.

The sea became Greenland's source of wealth, and markets have been established wherever there is a demand for superior fish products of the highest standard: salt fish for the Mediterranean countries, dried salted cod for South America, frozen fillets for U. S. A., stockfish for Africa, blue halibut for Belgium, sea trout for Sweden, fish roes for France, and above all the famous »Royal Greenland« shrimps for the entire western world.

Pioneers have laid the foundations of organized farming in South Greenland. In the short, hectic summer only sheep-farming is possible, but tens of thousands of frozen lamb, as well as skins and wool, open up new and interesting prospects of increased exports.

Age-old callings are still being plied: in the fells of North Greenland, where bird-life abounds, women collect feathers and down, while the Eskimo seal-hunter paddles his kayak over the icefilled fjords of East Greenland. Fifty thousand skins of seals, bears and arctic foxes gather the international fur traders for the annual auctions in Copenhagen. As in centuries past, oil is still extracted from seal blubber and from the liver of cod and sharks; nowadays it is transported in tankers direct from Greenland to European centres for the purchase of animal oils.

If you wish to contact any of the above trades in Greenland - the Arctic Denmark - The Royal Greenland Trade Department, which conducts the sale of all Greenland products, is at your service with any information required.

THE ROYAL GREENLAND TRADE DEPARTMENT
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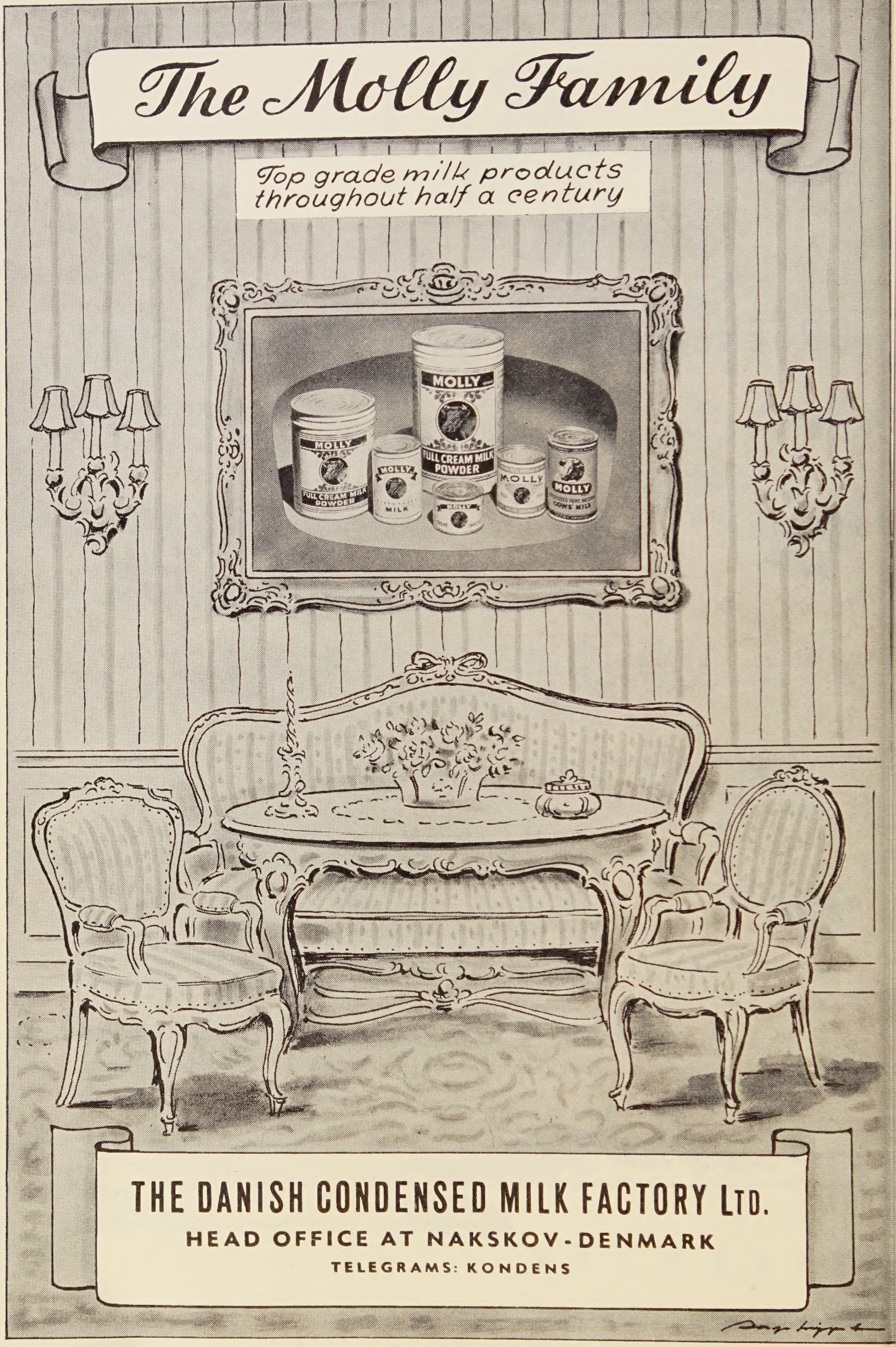
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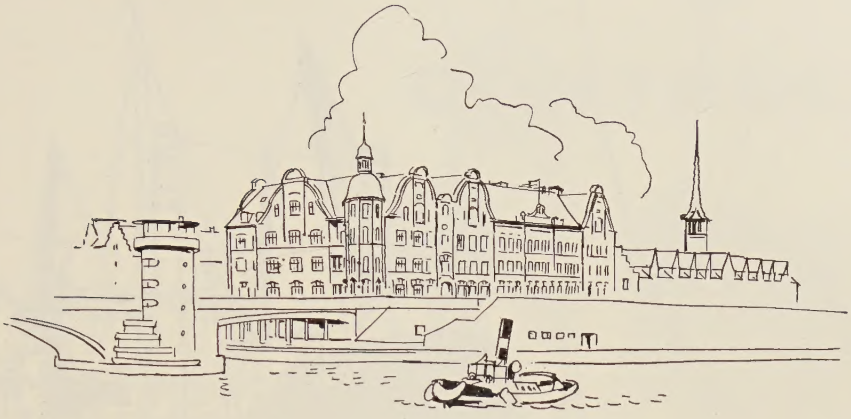

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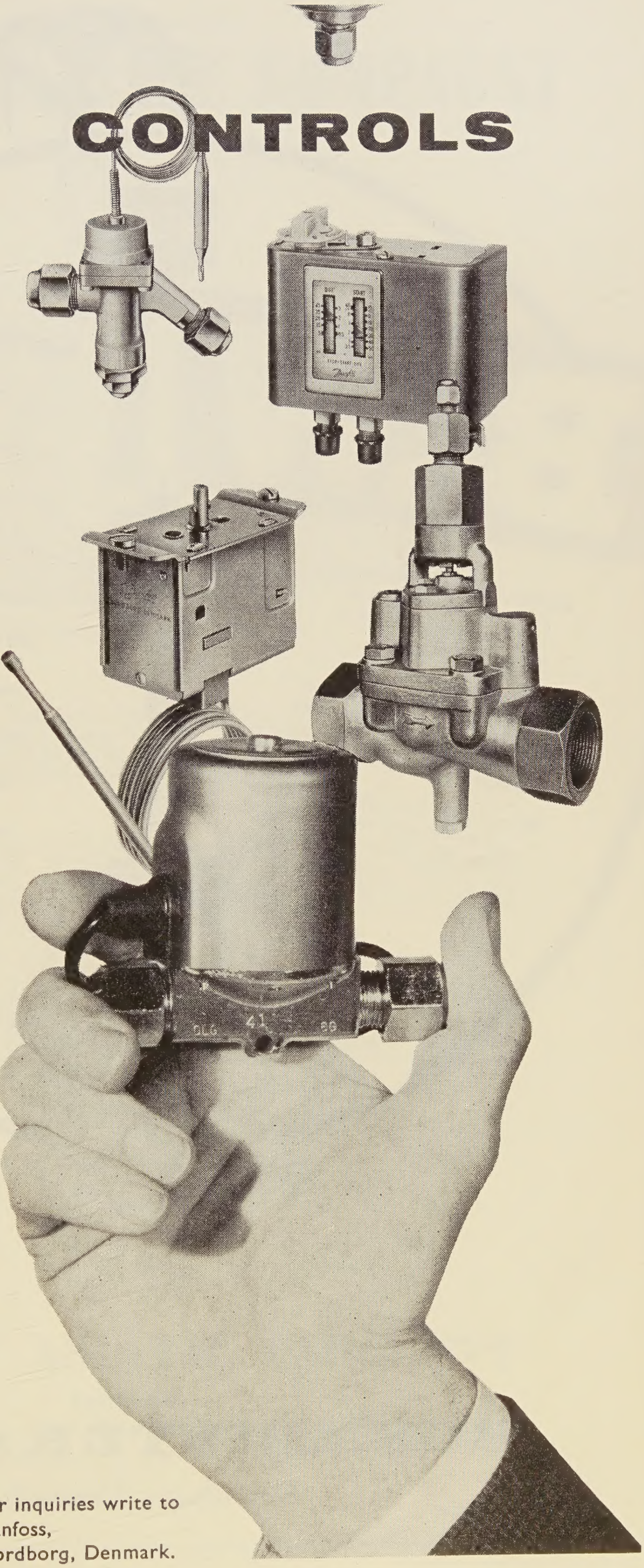

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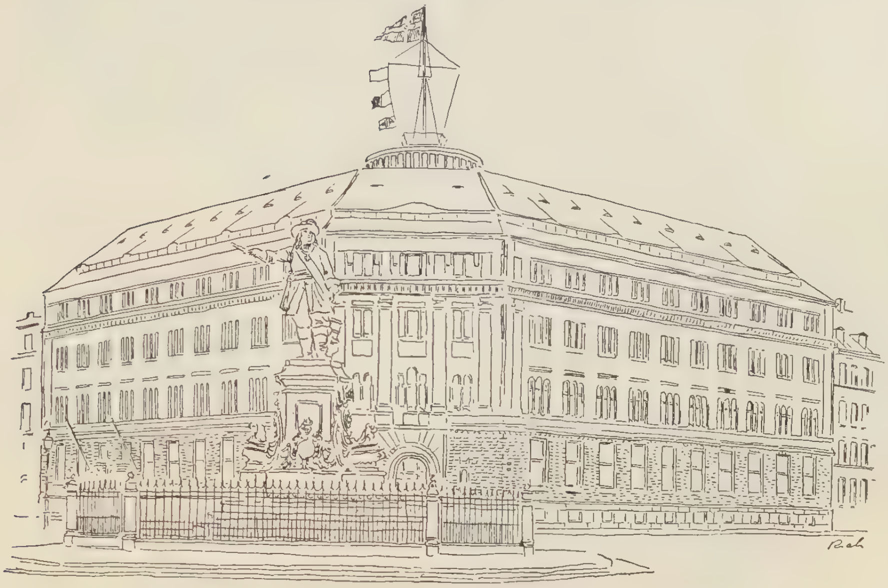

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DANISH FOREIGN OFFICE JOURNAL
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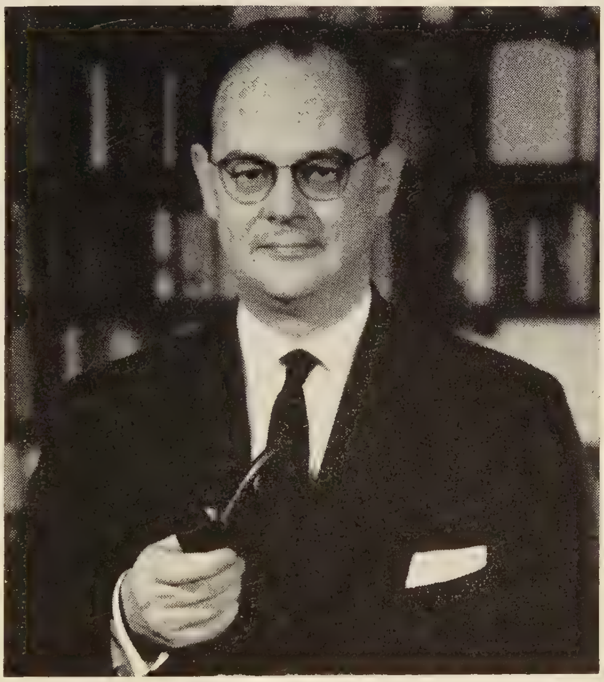
Denmark in the Arctic

By Viggo Kampmann
Prime Minister


Viggo Kampmann

Thanks mainly to the development of air travel, Greenland—Denmark's arctic province and the world's largest island—has been transformed in our own time from a remote outpost into one of the principal crossways of world traffic, traversed by the quickest route from Europe to the United States and Japan.

Greenland is more than the largest island in the world, six-sevenths of its area covered by vast masses of ice. For more than three hundred years a closed Danish colony, it is now a fully equal part of the kingdom. During the last decades the population have passed through an evolution more amazing than that experienced by any other people.

In 1950 the annual expenditure on Greenland by the Danish Government amounted to 45 million kroner. By 1958 it had exceeded 00 million. These are eloquent figures, showing that an intensive effort is being made by Denmark to create the best possible living conditions for the population of the world's most northerly inhabited region.

The fine and comprehensive exhibition now being presented at the headquarters of the Royal Geographical Society in London shows both the Greenland that was and the Greenland which is building a future; as already manifest, for example, in the fact that Greenland products—got from the surrounding sea—are internationally familiar and esteemed. The old hunting fellowship has been changed into a modern industrial community. The development has left its mark both on the methods of catching and the processing of fish in modern factories.

I record with pleasure that British explorers and alpinists are numbered among the scientists who, under inconceivable hardships and often at the risk of their lives, have taken part in exploring and mapping this immense land, whose geography and situation have made it a land of adventure.

Viggo Kampmann

The Stauning Alps greatly resemble alpine scenery. The picture was taken in August. (Geodetic Institute, Denmark. Copyright)

Mountaineering in Greenland

By Sir John Hunt and Dr. Malcolm Slesser

The conqueror of Mount Everest, Sir John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L., Ll.D., was the leader of the British 1960 Greenland Expedition, which was approved by the Royal Geographical Society and carried out in conjunction with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Here Sir John and his deputy leader, Dr. Malcolm Slesser, give an appraisal of Greenland as a mountaineering country

Greenland has attracted explorers and scientists of many nationalities, but particularly Danes, Britons, Norwegians, French, Swiss, and German. As a result the main features of the largest island in the world are today well known, so that no great geographical feature problems remain. It is also well mapped, and thus today it is less the field of the traveller or surveyor, than that of the scientist.

Under the Danish administration of this immense territory, there has been a surge of activity in the scientific study and exploitation of the island territory's resource
Without doubt the largest contribution has been Den
mark's own. The British have made their contribution :
many expeditions, large and small. Gino Watkins's Arct
Air Route Expedition of 1930–32 was notable, and toda
his dream of trans-polar flights has come to reality. In 19
Martin Lindsay's crossing of Greenland by sledge at one
its widest points from Jacobshavn to Angmagsalik ma
arctic history as one of the longest unsupported journey

nd was the first crossing of the inland ice at this latitude. rom 1952 to 1954 there was the large expedition of Courtland Simpson to the north-east, which made the irst detailed study of Dronning Louise's Land, and made a recise study of the inland ice across to Thule at a latitude f 78° N.

Strangely, however, Greenland has attracted few moun- aineers. Strange, for there can be few more mountainous reas in the world. There are probably three reasons for his. Firstly, active mountaineers seldom seem inclined to pend much expedition time on scientific study, and there- ore a mountaineering expedition must pay its own way ntirely. Secondly, much of Greenland is hard to get at, nd, lastly, most of the mountains are ice-capped and flat- opped, and have rock unsuited to the taste of the moun- aineer.

The Stauning Alps

Yet, there are fine mountains in Greenland, and they ave attracted Swiss, Norwegian, French and British nountaineers, as well as Danes. Gino Watkins's expedition ound Greenland's highest mountain in 1931, and it was inally climbed by Wager's party in 1935, who named it fter Watkins. The Swiss expedition of 1938 had many well qualified mountaineers in the party, amongst them André Roch. They climbed Greenland's second highest, the ,360 m Mount Forel. These and other peaks they climbed ie close to the Arctic circle. Some notable mountaineers ave visited Greenland in other guises. Tom Longstaff ook time off from science to make the ascent of the emarkable 'devil's thumb' in the Upernavik region, and Ernst Sorge of Wegener's 1929 expedition scaled the stounding pinnacle of Umanak, which rises 4,000 feet out of Umanak Fjord. The highest summit of Dronning Louise's Land is the 9,180 ft. Gefionstinde, which was ascended by members of the Alpine Club of London, who sledged almost to its summit.

The areas that are most attractive to the climber are the Umanak Fjord region on the west coast and the Sukkertoppen at a lower latitude. Cape Farewell abounds in peaks, though the weather is poor. The inaccessible east coast contains many fine mountains, but of these no finer group exists than the Stauning Alps in Scoresby Land.

It was through the Danish explorer Dr. Lauge Koch's expeditions that the mountaineering world first heard about the Stauning Alps. The Stauning Alps stretch from King Oscar's Fjord at Kap Petersén̈s (Lat 72° 20′ N) to Syd Kap in Hall Fjord (Lat 71° 25′ N). The highest and steepest peaks lie in the northern half, which is made more accessible by the long arm of Alpefjord which runs to the west southwards from Kap Petersén̈s. Roughly half the glaciers drain north into King Oscar's Fjord, and others into the large valley of the Schuchert and so to Hall Fjord. Thus to approach the southern peaks it is necessary to make a considerable distance inland first.

In 1954 in the course of a geological sortie, Haller and Diehl, both Swiss members of Dr. Koch's expedition, climbed the highest peak, 2,930 m, and named it the Dansketinde. In the same year a joint Dano-Norwegian expedition made the ascent of the third highest, the 2,870 m Norsketinde. Here, then, was an arctic-alpine mountain system unique in the northern hemisphere. Though the peaks attained a comparatively low altitude they had all the quality and length of route of the big alpine peaks. To climb here was going to be rather like climbing in the Alps in that Golden Age of the nineteenth century when unclimbed summits and fresh passes lay on every side.

The mountains of Alpefjord were the first tackled. In 1957 an Austrian party, purely mountaineers, restricted themselves almost entirely to one glacier at the head of Alpe-

Sir John Hunt, left, with senior and junior members at Menanders Base Camp

View from Stauning Alps with glacier. (Geodetic Institute, Denmark. Copyright.)

fjord, and here climbed all but three of their nineteen peaks.

In 1958 another mountaineering party, from Scotland, under Dr. Malcolm Slesser explored and climbed on the unknown eastern part of the range and made other ascents (17 in all) in the Alpefjord region. One of the principal contributions of this expedition was to show that a passage could be made through the main chain from the north-east, over a col named Majorpasset to Alpefjord, and another from Alpefjord south-east to the Schuchert, where the party had a glimpse of the entirely virgin southern mountains.

The 1960 British expedition under Sir John Hunt took birth from a desire to climb these arctic mountains, made so unbelievably accessible by the airfield associated with the mining development at Mestersvig. At this time the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme had reached the stage where there were a number of young people who had acquired the ultimate standard set by the scheme, the Gold Award, and the idea was conceived that a group of these people might accompany a mountaineering party, both to help them and to gain the experience of an expedition—an experience which was bound to have a tremendous impact on them, and would teach them much about themselves.

The expedition finally grew to 38 : 21 boys, three youth leaders and 14 scientists and mountaineers. Such a large number was bound to have a tremendous impact on the small community at Mestersvig, where we landed in our Skymaster on July 22, an unbelievable ten hours from London. All along we received the greatest help and kindness from the local Danish population, not the least gesture being the frequent loan of a small cabin cruiser, the 'Polypen', which was normally used for the airfield staff's recreation.

Progress was Made

Our plans were carefully laid in London, and it is probable that they would have been carried out had the Arctic Riviera, as some have called this region, lived up to its reputation. From the moment we arrived, in what was in any event a late season with much snow still on the low ground, the weather deteriorated to the standard of the British Isles. For nine days to August 3 it scarcely ceased to rain. For every other contingency but this we were well prepared. At one time nobody and nothing was dry. It was a testing time for the youngsters, and they stood it well. But progress was made, and when the fine weather came we had two mountaineering camps established high up on the Bersærker glacier, and both the scientific programmes well established.

In the Bersærker basin we made five new ascents, established a camp on Majorpasset from which on August 7 Dr. Slesser and McNaught Davis climbed to the summit of the Hjørnespids, the 2,880 m second-highest summit of the range, by what is probably the hardest and longest route in the arctic.

Only Most Competent Parties

At the end of this phase of the expedition the entire party gathered at the head of Alpefjord, travelling either over the Majorpasset or by the 'Polypen'. The expedition was determined to make a sortie to the South Staunings, so long neglected because of its inaccessibility. On August 15 in frightful weather a party of eight climbers and eight boys left to cross the 5,500 ft. pass to the Schuchert valley, which was reached three days later. After a further half-day's march south, one group led by Sir John Hunt turned up the unexplored Bjørnebo glacier, where it made a most energetic survey of the region, exploring nearly all its many side glaciers and climbing three peaks. It was an exploration offering great pleasure, for here was uncovered an unexpectedly fine mountain area, which will repay further investigation.

Climbing a virgin peak by the light of the midnight sun

Mountaineering in the Arctic has its charms and its difficulties. Given the normal stable high arctic weather it is probably one of the world's best mountaineering climates. The continuous daylight offers tremendous advantages on long climbs, and to climb through the night with its wonderful soft light is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The vista of iceberg, blue fjord, utter stillness, and the intense clarity of the atmosphere contrives to give climbing an ambience delightful to the senses. Against this is the appalling state of the glaciers. Only at the end of summer are these reasonable, but by then the greatly increased cold makes hard climbing difficult or impossible.

Without doubt this area will continue to attract climbers, for the opportunities are hardly broached yet. Yet the very enjoyable factor of remoteness has its dangers if any accident should occur, and only the most competent parties should be allowed to venture here.

Canoeing among the ice-smoothed rocks of a tern island. The sea froze over at night in mid-August

An Arctic News Service

By Knud Oldendow

Director of the Greenland Administration, 1938-48

The first newspaper in the world to carry regular letterpress illustrations was the Greenland paper 'Atuagagdliutit', which in 1961 enters its 100th year of publication. Published in Greenlandic and Danish, it circulates to nearly every household in Greenland

About the middle of the last century the celebrated Hinrich Rink began his work for the Greenland administration. He was a man of great learning, a doctor of philosophy in chemistry as well as a geologist and geographer, and a writer who left many valuable works on Greenland, some of which ar still classed as source material. He took up the appointment of Royal Inspector with headquarters in the colony of Godthåb, the office which we now call *Landshøvding*, or Governor.

Among the many benefits which he conferred on the Greenland community was a printing works, the first in the country. It was called the South Greenland Printing Works and cost only 500 kroner. Here he printed a variety of interesting educational books in Greenlandic, which have long been great rarities. They were richly illustrated by native artists, and provided mental stimulus for sealers, reindeer hunters, and fishermen, who thus learnt to appreciate the pleasures of reading.

'Distributed Reading'

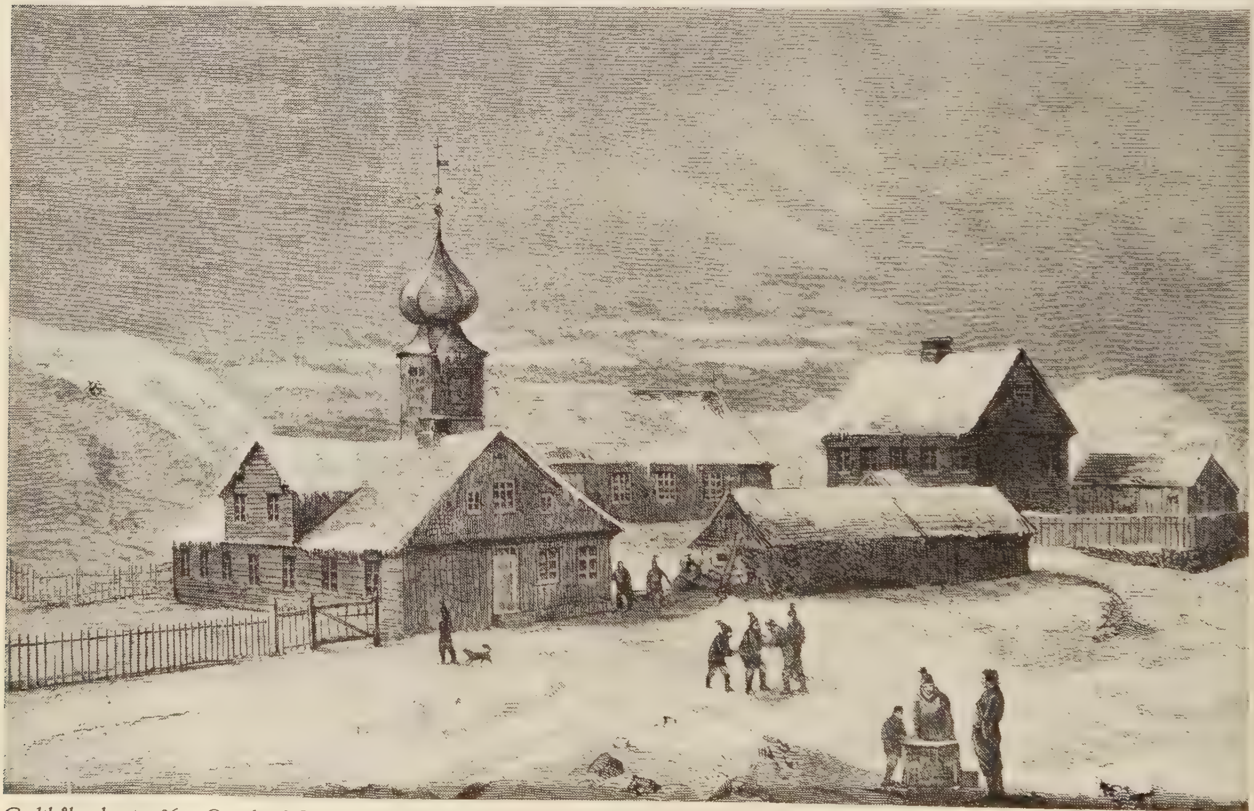
From the start it was Rink's plan to publish a periodical, a sort of newspaper for the Greenlanders. The appearance of the first issue on January 1, 1861, was an event of immeasurable importance and lasting benefit. The title of the paper was *Atuagagdliutit;* which, with the sub-title, may be translated as 'Distributed Reading: Accounts of Various Matters of Interest'. In short, 'Free News'.

The right note was struck from the outset. For the first few years the editor was Rasmus Berthelsen, the chief catechist at Godthåb. Berthelsen was Rink's loyal and indispensable assistant in collecting the Greenland legends and other valuable material which were published separately, and was respected as editor, woodcarver, and poet, the author, among other things, of a Christmas hymn, 'Our God on High', beloved of all Greenlanders.

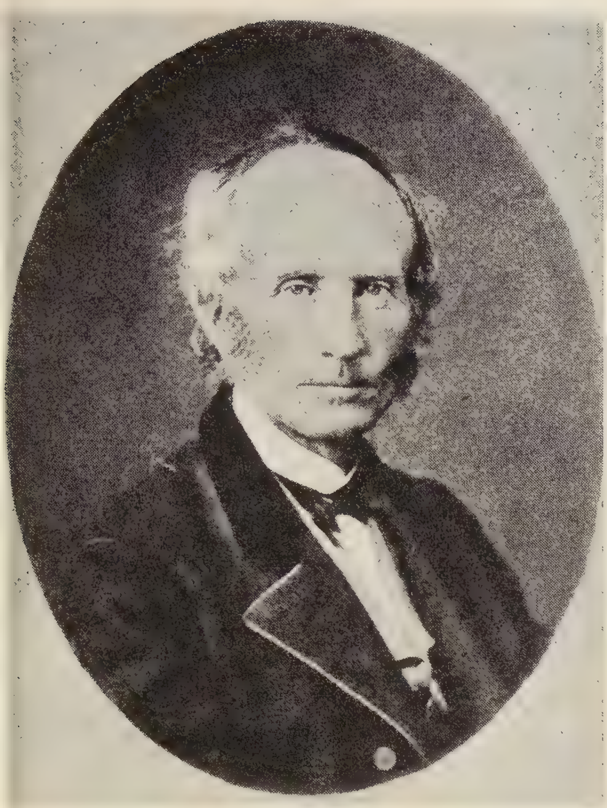
Bread and Meat – not Caviar

A quite young Greenlander, Lars Møller, was his assistant, a man brought straight from the kayak life of a Greenland hunter to the composing room. Møller soon took over the sole editorship, which he held for more than two generations until, after a lifetime of hard work, he handed over to the Greenlander Kristoffer Lynge.

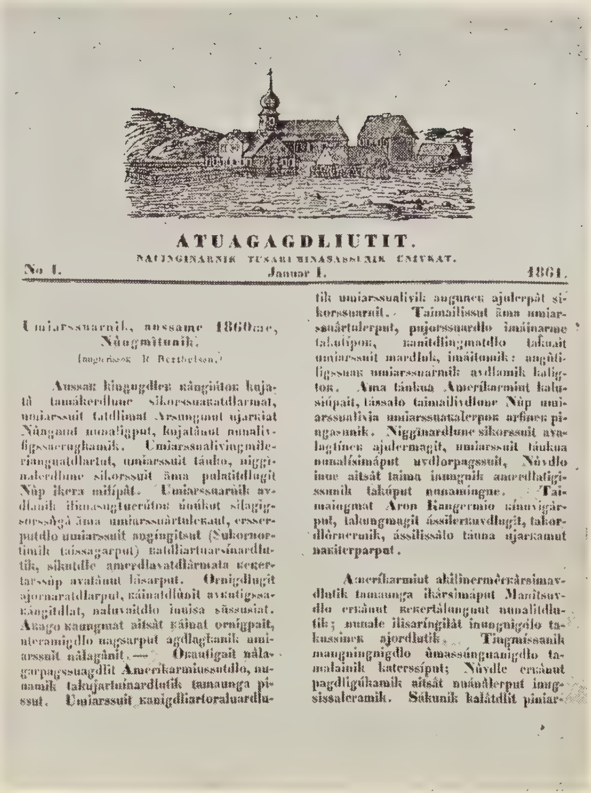
Atuagagdliutit was a true newspaper on the current pattern,



Godthåb about 1860. On the left is the official residence, where Rink established the first printing-press (behind the two windows in the gable-wall)



Hinrich Rink, the founder of '*Atuagagdliutit*'



ATUAGAGDLIUTIT.

NALINGINARNIK TUSARUMINASASSUMIK UNIVKAT.

No 1. Januar 1. 1861.

Umiarssuarnik, aussame 1860me, Nûngmîtunik.

The first number of the Greenland newspaper '*Atuagagdliutit*'

as its title promised. It was both set up and printed by Møller under his own editing, with his own written contributions and his own (often hand-coloured) illustrations, and was made up and distributed by him. He thus wielded an influence that is not easily measured. This Greenland newspaper, strange as it may sound, was *the first in the world to carry regular letterpress illustrations, long before any other newspaper.*

Year by year Lars Møller published a great number of articles by and for Greenlanders: about their hunting, personal stories, public life, notable events at home and abroad, translated novels and stories, and general articles. It was a daily paper, a Greenland magazine containing a wealth of valuable and interesting material. Møller gradually learnt to assess human potentialities and limitations, and his achievement rests not only on his positive, numerous, and varied personal contributions to the paper, but no less on his ability to judge and reject what was unsuitable for publication owing to immaturity. He blew no trumpets and fought no windmills, but saw to it that the paper became bread and meat for his fellow-countrymen, not caviar for a chosen few.

A Distinguished Service

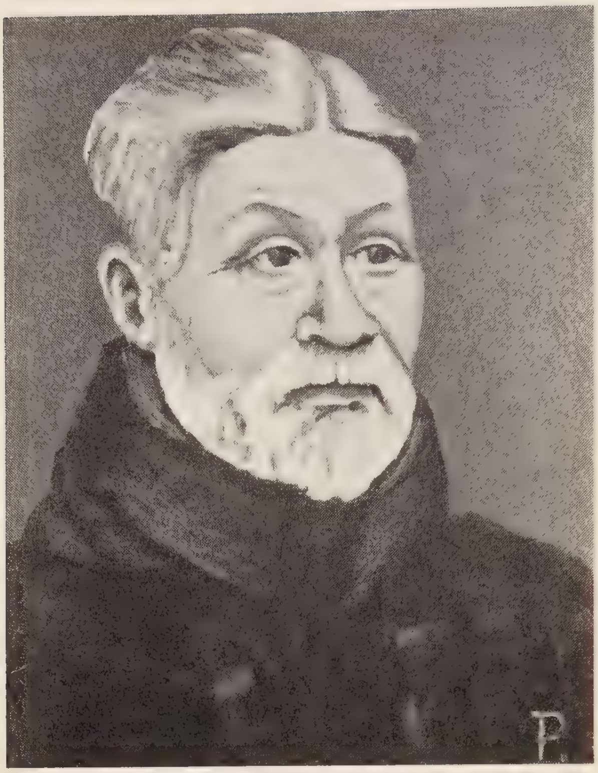
The paper is now a magnificent piece of social history, a documentary reminder of the life and times of the past. For the changing generations of Greenland it is an inexhaustible source of enrichment, pleasure, and inspiration, without ear-splitting sensations. Did it inspire a sudden artistic renaissance among the Greenlanders, deep religious currents, a vigorous life of thought? By no means. They lived under simple conditions and there were hardly any world-shaking events to be 'covered' headlong, faster than fast.

Fruit will ripen slowly, and the outstanding service rendered by *Atuagagdliutit* may be that it caused the Greenland people to grow steadily and quietly, welding them into a unit that learnt, little by little, to look beyond the nearest day-to-day activities and the narrow confines of an isolated land. Through the long term of years and the focused perspective a nation was born and grew from an Eskimo community into a nation.

When Lars Møller retired from the editorship, at the age of 80, an enthusiastic French journalist said this of the brilliant and inspiring results of his work: 'Is it not an admirable service to which this missionary of education has dedicated his life: that of raising the spirit of a people dwelling apart by the outermost ocean, of wresting them from ignorance and giving them a taste for civilization?'

Ended as Cartridges

At first, and well into the present century, the paper was small in size; to begin with, the circulation was only a few hundred copies. The whole population in those days was not much more than 10,000. At first it was not printed in a fixed number of copies, but in as many as the small printing house could cope with. It was not a daily paper, and only in form a monthly. In reality it was an annual, bound in boards and published as a small book, and issued not to private subscribers but to Rink's newly established local native councils, in a limited number of copies that were lent out to readers until the popular numbers gradually became oily tatters, read and re-read till the only useful purpose they could serve was as gun cartridges. The number of printed copies steadily increased, and when Møller retired it had reached 2,000. The complete set from first to last, with all the hand-coloured or black-and-white supplements, is now an expensive possession, treasured by its owners and coveted by collectors.



Lars Møller in his later years, painted by his compatriot Peter Lund

Wartime Development

During the last world war *Atuagagdliutit* appeared regularly as in the past. Alongside it the Danish authorities in Greenland found it necessary—in view of the enforced isolation and total severance from Denmark—to publish a paper in Danish. Called *Grønlandsposten* (The Greenland Post), it was edited by a Dane, Christian Vibe. The paper's twofold purpose was to serve as a link between the resident Danes and to provide a source of fairly authoritative news, calculated to counteract the many unfounded rumours and reports that were inevitable under the unparalelled conditions.

The development was completed when, on January 1, 1952, the old Greenlandic paper *Atuagagdliutit* and the new Danish-language paper *Grønlandsposten* were amalgamated under the title *Atuagagdliutit-Grønlandsposten*, in which form the paper still appears. Now with a large circulation and in newspaper format, it goes out fortnightly to subscribers: in Denmark, and in Greenland as ice conditions and other natural and occasionally insurmountable obstacles permit. Edited by professional Danish journalists with Greenland assistants, it is fully up-to-date in make-up. The paper everywhere enjoys a high standing, and may indeed be described as extremely well-adapted to its purpose, which is that of providing a reliable, good, and topical information service, serving as a mouthpiece for all interests, free and independent all round.

Denmark's Biggest Assignment

By Hans C. Christiansen

Director of The Royal Greenland Trade Department

A sober and factual account of the occupational conditions of Greenland, and of this great Danish island's chances of beneficial incorporation in the complex economy of the modern world.

The varying aspects of nature establish the conditions of men's existence and development, of their economic life and their cultural and general evolution. In arctic regions, on the continually shifting borderline between life and the dead icy wastes, the struggle for existence is hard. But the exceptional conditions have always held a fascination and a challenge for questing men. Following the limits of the glacial melt-water their tribes, at least 10,000 years ago, developed tools and weapons which attained perfection of craftsmanship, and whose like are still in use—along with modern weapons and implements—in that part of the arctic world which falls within the Kingdom of Denmark; that is to say Greenland, the world's largest island.

The Natural Conditions

As far back as there are any traces, life has only been possible on the fringe of this

Greenland worker at the shipyard in Holsteinborg. Electric power can on the whole b supplied by utilizing local coal (from Disko Island)

land. Behind the bordering mountains es the vast ice cap. On the wild and ocky coasts of the fjords and on the housands of islands live today a little over 0,000 persons. Ninety per cent of them e Greenlanders, a people of Eskimo rigin but intermingled over the centuries ith nearly every European nation, hough chiefly Danes.

The southern tip of Greenland is in the titude of Oslo. But only a very minor ranch of the Gulf Stream which gives armth and life to European countries ven at great heights reaches a small part f south-west Greenland. The main cur- ent, ending to the north of Norway, reaks up the polar basin and sets the asses of ice moving down the east and est coasts of Greenland. Enormous ice- ergs from the polar basin and from in- umerable glaciers drift along the coasts. or 9–10 months of the year they bar the st coast from every connection with the utside world—and from the rich fishing anks lying between Iceland and Green- nd.

Winter is long and dark, the summer ort but stupendously beautiful. Flowers ow everywhere in profusion, and in uth-west Greenland there is a rich egetation of grass and willow, in eltered valleys even groups of birches. ut the trees, where they exist at all, are ly small, though experiments are being ade to grow trees from other arctic gions—Alaska, Siberia, Norway, and weden.

There are arctic blue foxes, white polar xes, wild reindeer, grouse, polar hares, lar bears, and, in a small area on the east ast, musk oxen. In addition to these ere are the marine mammals: seals, wal- ses, and even whales.

These, roughly, are the conditions hich enable men to live in these im- ense regions. They have provided the sis for the arctic life of the Eskimo bes for at any rate 4,000 years. These ople were hunters. They hunted at sea, lakes, and on the ice, with bow and row and with spear and harpoon. The yak, which they developed, is perhaps e most perfect 'tool' ever created.

iking Colony for 500 Years

long as 1,000 years ago—long before olumbus—the Vikings reached Ame- a. They came from Greenland and ere Scandinavians whose origins may ve been in Norway, Denmark, or weden. Love of discovery led some of em by way of Iceland to Greenland, d from the year 985 they lived there in o large settlements, supplying furs and ivory to Europe. The unicorn's horn, used for bishops' crosiers, is the peculiar tusk of the Greenland narwhal. That the trade relations were mutual is shown by a Burgundian cap dating from the fifteenth century, which modern archaeologists have found during their excavations in Greenland. In the fifteenth century, during the great religious, social, and political upheavals in Europe, all connection between this Scandinavian community and the merchants of Europe and the Church of Rome came to an end. The whole colony died out and the Eskimos advanced anew.

The modern cod-fillet factory at Christianshåb is a sign of the new times in Greenland: industry based on fishing

When the Seal Pulled Out

For centuries down to 1814 Denmark and Norway were a united kingdom. Under the union Greenland was recolonized in 1721 by the Dano-Norwegian Crown, but with very practical contributions by the Norwegians. In fact it was Norwegians who did the first hard share of the work, under the leadership of the missionary Hans Egede.

Changing climatic conditions have influenced the possibilities of survival. A colder climate and especially colder currents of water spell reduced means of existence—and here, at the extreme limit of life, that can mean death.

One of these important changes in temperature took place only 40 or 50 years ago. The climate grew milder and the water warmer. As a result, the seal moved north—and up to then the seal had always been the means of subsistence of this arctic people. Its meat and offal provided all the food that a man needs. Its skin gave warm clothing, tents, and kayaks, and the blubber was used both for food and for heating and lighting huts and tents. Adequate supplies of seals always made the Greenlander independent of the outside world.

The rising temperature brought cod in the place of seals—at any rate off the southern coast of West Greenland. Whether the exchange was an advantage present-day enterprise with the development of fishing as an occupation will show. The uncertainties of the situation are emphasized by the cod's migrations. During these four decades we have seen it move northward from the southern regions of the west coast to about the middle of the long coast—and in the last decade seen it move back again.

New Chance for Bigger Population

An improved medical service and better social conditions have led to a noteworthy reduction in the mortality of the Greenland population and a sharp rise in population figures. The current increase is about 3.5 per cent per annum. This greatly expanding population must to a considerable extent turn to fishing, which with our present knowledge of the economic potentialities of Greenland must for the time being form the principal occupation of the Greenland population.

Undoubtedly there are mineral deposits that can be exploited. Greenland coal supplies are substantially met by means of local mining. The best cryolite mine in the world is in south-west Greenland, zinc and lead are mined on the east coast, and molybdenum may also be extracted in the near future. It is a big country and its potentialities have only to a small extent been assessed. No one can say anything definite about this, but so far most attempts at extracting minerals have failed because of the small deposits or unfavourable situation, which have made their exploitation uneconomic. The future may hold great changes in this field, but for the present the development of a truly Greenland economic life must be concentrated on fishing, and especially on cod-fishing.

In certain parts of south-west Greenland sheep-farming is capable of development. This began 50 years ago, actually on the ruins of the extinct Scandinavian colony; but the possibilities are so limited that they do not alter the fact that it is on fishing that the expanding population must concentrate.

Long-term Development

The old Eskimo tribes could live on the seal alone, but no one can live entirely on fish. Increasingly, therefore, the Greenland family's existence has had to be based on a division of labour, on the exchange of goods, on future planning, and on investments in fishing vessels and productive plant for curing, freezing, and canning. This extremely important change-over from a primitive, self-contained economy to a modern and complex economy and technology based on commercial exchange is not yet complete but is proceeding rapidly.

Down to 1950 the Royal Greenland Trade Department—or its similarly named predecessors—like the great chartered companies of Britain, had an absolute monopoly of all trade and economic development in Greenland. It was a monopoly, however, which never brought Denmark or the Crown any economic advantage. The Danish philosophy underlying the administration of Greenland has always been that of 'Greenland for the Greenlanders'. A study of the balance of Greenland accounts over the last hundred years would indicate—even with cryolite and everything else included—a loss rather than a profit.

The post-war revision of Danish economic policy in Greenland has led to a considerable activity based on a long-term development programme covering the government service, health service, education, and especially the economy here notably fishing.

The old supply service, which formed part of the monopoly, has the same duties under the reorganized Greenland Tra
Department; that is to say, it must ensur
the necessaries of life for the whole population in townships and settlements. I
maintains navigation to and from Greenland and within Greenland. It has warehouses at all places and runs about 9
general stores, including some very smal
ones at remote points, and modern department stores with self-service and a selection of goods such as would be found i
any medium-sized town in Europe.

This public institution, run on the sam
lines as a private business, has since 195
had competitors. There is now full freedom of wholesale and retail trade in th
supply of goods to Greenland. It i
estimated that private trade accounts fo
about 20 per cent of the total turnover
This trade is concentrated on luxuries an
profitable articles, and on the large
centres with bigger sales potentialitie
Thus it is calculated that private busine
in Godthåb, the capital, does about 45 pe
cent of the retail trade. Retail prices i
Greenland correspond fairly closely t
the prices in Denmark. This is mad
possible by subsidies to the supply service
amounting roughly to the costs of carrying the goods from Europe to Greenlan
ports.

There would seem to be good possibili

Motor fishing vessels are becoming more and more a feature of Greenland harbours. The picture is from Jacobshavn

n earlier times the economy of Greenland was based upon the seal. It was a man's job to hunt it but the flensing was left to the women. The work was done on the seashore

es of developing a, perhaps important, shing industry based on local plant. We now that there are large stocks of fish ff the coast of Greenland. The Green- nders themselves catch only 6–7 per ent of the total haul in West Greenland aters; the remainder is taken by French, panish, Portuguese, Norwegian, erman, and Faroese trawlers and line essels. The available fish thus appears to e so plentiful that it could easily form e basis for a considerable increase of shing by Greenlanders.

But the haul cannot be increased with- ut a change-over from rowing-boats and nall motor vessels to sea-going cutters d perhaps even larger craft. This calls oth for investments of considerable sums d for education and training. It also lls for shore plant to receive and process e fish, and skilled labour to do the work.

This aspect of economic development also the exclusive concern of the Royal reenland Trade Department, which is ying to develop fishing in association ith the Greenland fishermen and their ganization. Virtually all fishing is rried on by Greenlanders, who own eir own vessels. The purchase of cutters nearly always takes place by means of loans from a lending agency established by the authorities. The normal condition for obtaining such a loan is repayment over a ten-year period.

Sales Organization

There are plans to establish a joint processing and sales organization, possibly on a cooperative basis, but so far it has not been possible to realize them, for which reason the Royal Greenland Trade Department functions as a joint sales organization. It operates salting-houses, cold-storage plants, and canneries—almost exclusively with Greenland labour—conveys the products to Denmark and other markets, and makes the sales, 90 per cent of them in foreign markets. Economically, this part of its activities are carried out entirely for the account of Greenland producers, almost as though it were a cooperative enterprise. Fishermen and hunters receive fixed payments for their products, supplemented on a considerable scale by bonuses based on amount or quality. Wages and salaries of employees are paid through the production account in the same way, and in the case of manual workers there is an increasing employment of piece-rate payments or other premium systems.

The products, as indicated, are marketed throughout the world, and the profits remaining after the payment of production costs, freight, marketing costs, etc., are credited to a special fund, which is reserved for the benefit of producers, and used in particular for stabilizing prices. In this way a natural economic relation has been established, as well as a direct Greenland interest in productivity and efficient production and marketing.

Although fur and especially sealskins and fox furs are of great importance to the economy of Greenland, it is nevertheless salted fish, sold chiefly to Greece, Italy, Spain and Brazil, which is the most important. But though the market for salted fish is still a big one, it is being overtaken by the freezing industry. Greenland must keep abreast of this trend, if employment is to be found for the steadily expanding labour force. Factories require concentration of labour, in contrast to the old occupation of hunting, which is best carried on by a scattered population. This fact has involved the administration in big problems, but their solution will also prove an advantage to other social sectors.

Importance is attached to concentrating the population by voluntary means, but if successful it will be a great advantage, also, to the education and health services, which can be developed to a much higher level than when a large proportion of the available funds have to be spent on costly journeys over great distances and difficult country.

These few remarks indicate why it is necessary that all social planning should be coordinated and why production, education, the medical service, and the administration should preferably be developed at the same pace if a fairly smooth expansion is to be ensured. The direction taken by these development plans can best be illustrated by means of an industrial programme which was approved by the Danish Parliament in 1959, and which provisionally envisaged the building of new shrimp factories in Disco Bay. The first started up at Christianshåb in 1960 and the next will begin operations at Jacobshavn probably in 1962. A new freezing plant, chiefly for cod fillets, will then be built at Frederikshåb, and a similar plant will be erected at Godthåb. There are already freezing plants at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Egedesminde. Associated with this programme is a project to construct wharves at Jacobsen, Holsteinsborg, Sukkertoppen, and Frederikshåb, so as to avoid the conveyance of goods by barge, which is so costly in these arctic regions.

The two-storeyed self-service store in the capital town of Godthåb seems to be the meeting place for the youth of the town

It is the aim of the Danish authorities, in their efforts on behalf of the Greenland economy, to provide Greenland producers, manual and non-manual workers, with a real income as high as possible, and since the adoption of the new reform policy 10 years ago this policy has been largely successful.

In considering an under-developed area such as Greenland it can be difficult to separate economic problems from other social problems. The interdependence of everything is far more apparent in a community so small and so isolated than it is in our own large and complex communities.

Greenland is a vast geographical area with a small population scattered over great tracts. The geographical difficulties together with the special character of it people, make the development of it economy a big problem. It will take time understanding, patience—and investments.

The beauty parlour hair-drier has also come to Greenland: steel chairs and all. It is a far cry from the old turf hut

Adjustment Despite Pace

We who are born in the western world enter a fully developed society at birth We have a part in buildings, roads, railways, factories, schools, and institution that are the fruits of generations c endeavour. The technically under-developed regions offer no comparable gifts t newcomers.

The problems of under-develope countries are very similar to the problem facing Denmark in Greenland. It is clearly enunciated Danish desire that ou fellow-citizens of Greenland shall be o terms of equality with ourselves—fro which it follows that we must allow the a share in our material and cultura heritage. The Greenlanders have themselves wanted this new policy; but we fee it our duty to give them a helping han on their way into a new era.

In an astonishingly short time considerable changes have taken place an very substantial improvements have bee achieved. The Greenlanders have show such a remarkable ability to adjust themselves to a world full of new ideas, new facts, and new possibilities that—even i occasionally the pace of development ma have seemed dizzy and slightly disturbin —they have managed to preserve natural balance and harmony during th whole course of this difficult evolution

An Enduring Alliance

By Finn Askgaard

Curator, Royal Danish Arsenal Museum

On February 13, 1661, the Anglo-Danish treaty of friendship was signed at Whitehall with due ceremony. The new treaty consisted of 25 articles in Latin, of which the most important contained the most-favoured-nation clause

The year 1660 is a memorable year both for Denmark and for Britain. After three years of exhausting war with Sweden Denmark obtained a much-needed peace on May 27. In Britain the crumbling Cromwell administration was succeeded by the Restoration when Charles II returned to occupy the throne on May 25. These simultaneous events were the chief preliminaries of the Anglo-Danish *rapprochement* with which we are here concerned.

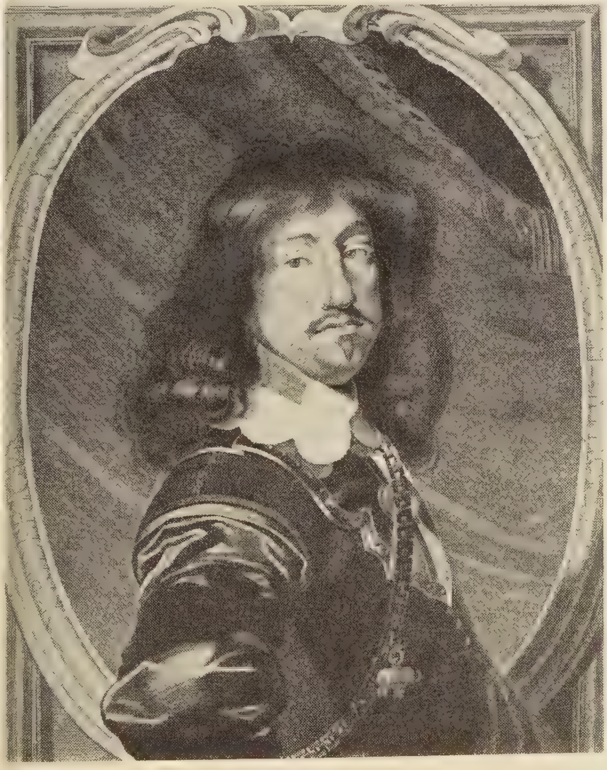
During the war with Sweden Denmark's best supporter had been the Netherlands, whose fleet, in October 1658, had raised the siege of Copenhagen and thus saved Denmark from certain destruction. But the Netherlands had been unable to assist her in obtaining a greatly desired revision of the harsh Treaty of Roskilde of February 26, 1658. Denmark had not recovered her recently lost provinces of Scania, Halland, and Bleking, east of the Sound.

Sweden's success in consolidating these important conquests, in spite of the death of her warrior-king, Charles X, on February 13, 1660, was due in some measure to her allies, Britain and France. Cromwellian England had supported Sweden because both countries opposed the Netherlands and the Catholic Habsburgs of Austria and Spain. France had supported Sweden, her ally of the Thirty Years War, because she remained France's best partner in Germany and eastern Europe, in both places against the Habsburgs. The two western Powers forced the Netherlands to associate with them in preserving peace in Scandinavia, thereby saving Sweden's status as a Great Power in the Baltic, through the Treaty of Copenhagen of May 27, 1660.

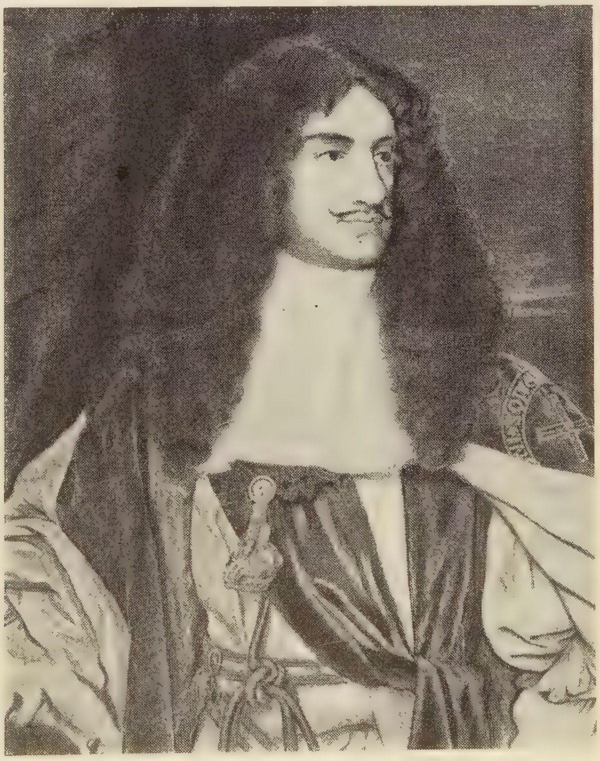
Denmark Looks for Friends

In the summer of 1660 there was peace almost throughout Europe. The field was thus left open for the diplomats. And there was plenty of scope when Charles was restored to the throne of his ancestors. As was to be expected, he felt the greatest animosity towards the Cromwell regime, an animosity that would presumably have consequences in foreign policy.

As Cromwell's England had joined forces with France and Sweden, there was a reasonable Danish hope that that power combination would break. The prospects were that Charles would seek support from Spain and the Netherlands, Denmark's old ally, and so end up in our camp. The possibility was there, as there was increasing British and Dutch suspicion of France's plans in Europe. There was, however, another possibility: that the partnership of Britain and France would continue. In that case it might be feasible, with the help of the new Britain, to divert the alliance from Sweden and enable Denmark to take her place. It follows that Denmark had good reason for



King Frederik III



King Charles II

seeking Britain's friendship immediately after the Restoration, as a likely important means of support for Denmark's anti-Swedish diplomacy.

Denmark's Hope

A good starting-point for the Anglo-Danish negotiations was the favourable response that was to be expected from Charles. He had many a time expressed his affection for the Danish royal house, which had assisted him and his father in their exile. Clarendon, the Lord Chancellor, went so far as to say that the King his master had always taken the affairs of Frederik III to heart as though they had been his own.

As the Danish negotiator Frederik III appointed Frederik Ahlefeldt, his vice-regent in the duchies of Slesvig-Holstein, a man who, in spite of his youth (he was 37), had already been entrusted with several important diplomatic assignments. His first instruction, of May 30, 1660, was to congratulate Charles on his restoration. He was then to inform the king that peace had been restored in Scandinavia with the help of Cromwell, the Netherlands, and France, but only at the cost to Denmark of considerable territory. To preserve his curtailed realms Frederik now desired friendship with Charles, motivated both by ties of blood and by a common interest in the freedom of trade and the security of their countries. An obvious consequence would be a 'close alliance' between the two kingdoms.

The second instruction, of July 5, set out the proposed contents of such a treaty. Ahlefeldt was to intimate to the king that Frederik wished to see the old Anglo-Danish agreements revived and enlarged into a treaty, 'directed solely to the welfare, security, and preservation of both the parties'. He was to emphasize to the British negotiators that Denmark and Great Britain shared a fellowship of destiny, from which it followed that 'the one should aid and preserve the other by practicable force and appropriate means against all enemy assailants'.

London Negotiations

To render the British more amenable to Denmark's suggestion, Ahlefeldt was to inform the king about the Danish-Swedish war, and 'especially the extent to which the former Government of Great Britain, through its partiality, had been the cause of the poor peace terms we have now accepted'.

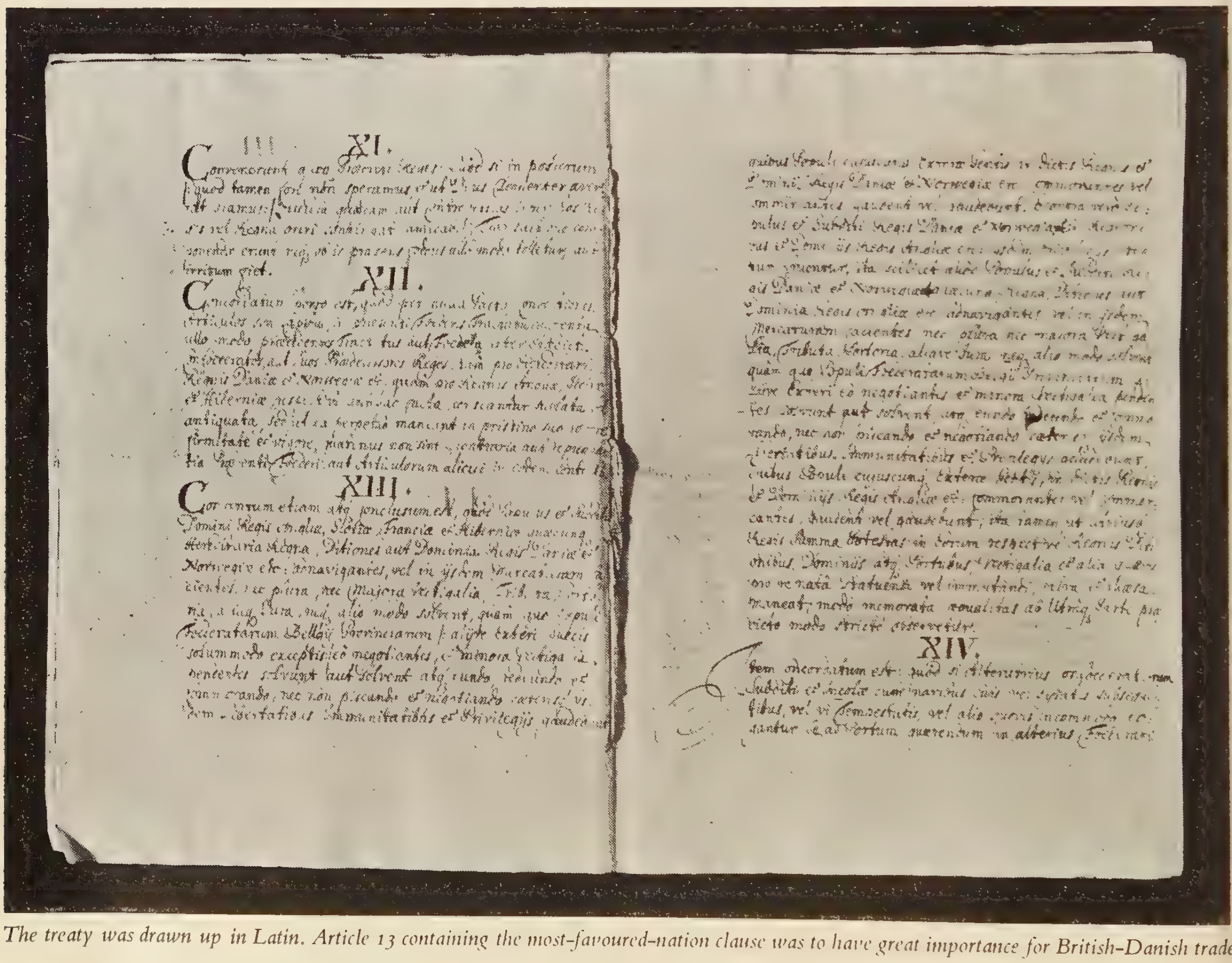
By this time Ahlefeldt was on his way to London. He reached Hamburg on June 15, and on July 1 he crossed the Dutch frontier into Groningen. But because of various delays he did not make his official entry into London until August 23.

In his audience with the king on August 25, Charles expressed great sympathy with the Danish desire for an alliance and promised to appoint negotiators.

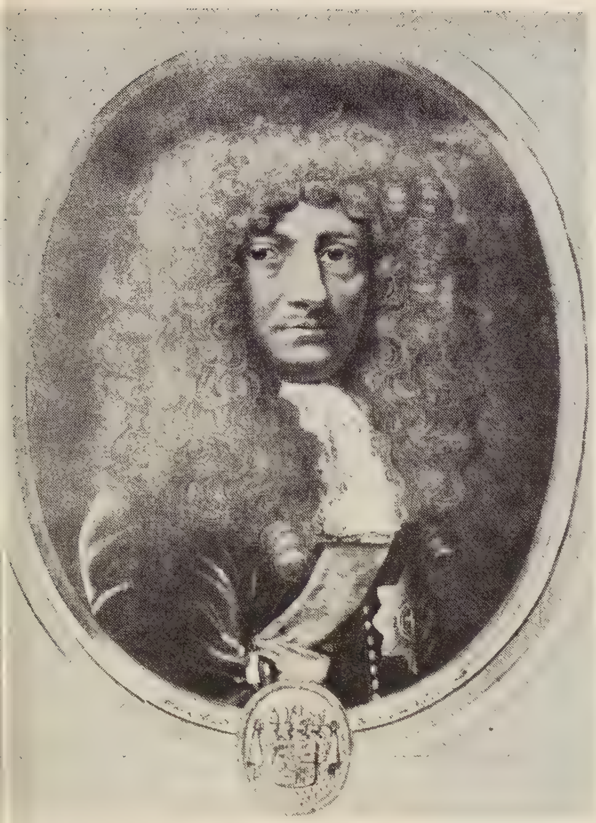
British Minimum Demands

When it transpired that they were the same men who were to negotiate with the Swedish ambassador Ahlefeldt protested, and succeeded in getting some of the most pro-Swedish members changed. His first conference took place on September 19.

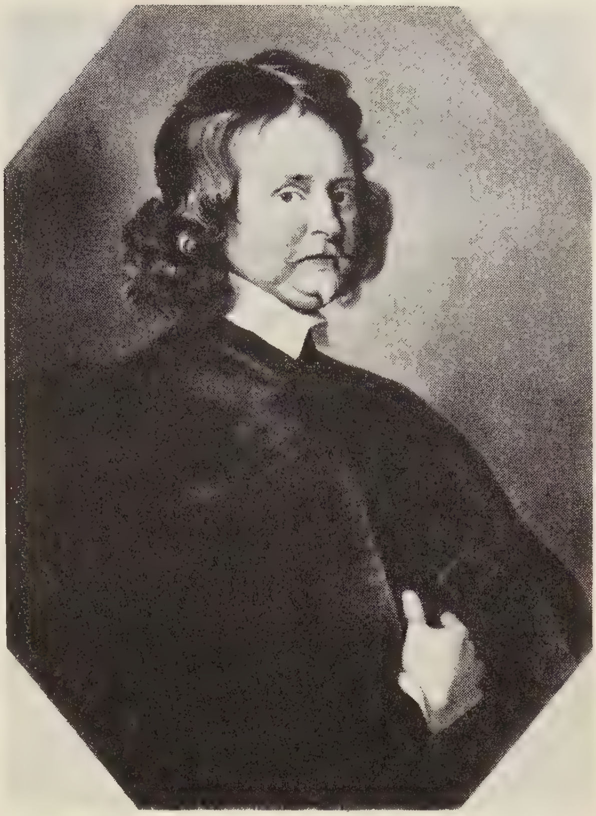
It was soon plain that agreement would not be easy. The British were especially on their guard against commercial provisions, declaring that the restored king could not enter into agreements which would render his subjects worse off than



The treaty was drawn up in Latin. Article 13 containing the most-favoured-nation clause was to have great importance for British-Danish trade



Count Frederik Ahlefeldt



Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon

they were under the Cromwell treaties with Denmark. Hence the agreements of 1645 and 1654 must constitute the minimum British demands, and consequently Ahlefeldt's reference to the treaty of 1621, he last treaty with the British king, was atly rejected as far as the commercial articles were concerned.

The military sections of the treaty also ave rise to lively discussion. Here Ahleeldt suggested an extension of the aid hat was to be given to the victim of ggression. Under the 1621 treaty the eneral aid had been limited to eight hips, but experience in the war with weden had demonstrated that military elp on land could be just as necessary. Ahlefeldt therefore proposed additional ssistance with 6,000 men. With regard o naval aid, he thought that Great Britain's supremacy at sea should enable er to assist Denmark with 12 large ships of 50–70 guns, the Danish assistance to emain at the eight ships of the old agreement. The British were opposed to this nequality, as they said it would commit Great Britain to unequal treaties of mutual aid with other countries. They lso said, at a later stage, that the autoracy recently introduced in Denmark nhanced her power, so that for that reason lso the naval assistance should be equal.

The negotiations made slow progress, ot only because of the wide difference in the standpoints but also because foreign Powers endeavoured to obstruct them. Chief among these was Sweden, which was naturally reluctant to be deprived of one of her best supporters, but France, also, tried to impede the Danish emissary, in order to help Sweden. The latter opposition was more dangerous, since France meant more to Britain at that moment. The fact was that in foreign policy Britain had not yet found her feet; and, until she was sure of new alliances, was loth to alienate old friends such as France and Sweden by alliance with Denmark.

Reciprocal Trade Provisions

Yet through the energy and firmness of Ahlefeldt, and flexibility on the part of both, the desired agreement came within sight in December. Ahlefeldt had to agree to basing the trade articles on the 1645 and 1654 agreements, but succeeded in obtaining reciprocal provisions in favour of Danish trade with Britain. He also ensured that Britain in no way received better treatment than the Netherlands, and was careful to prevent any infringement of Frederik's sovereign rights.

By the end of the year the only outstanding point was that concerning military aid. This matter was settled on January 20, 1661, when Clarendon declared that Britain would afford Denmark all necessary assistance, and not merely aid pledged under the earlier treaties. Britain had in fact accepted unequal aid, though it did not appear in the figures.

A few days later, on February 13, the treaty was signed with due ceremony at Whitehall.

An Eternal Friendship

The new treaty consisted of 25 articles in Latin. The first affirmed that between the contracting parties, from then on and 'for ever', there should exist 'true, sincere, and complete amity, peace, and alliance', for the common 'benefit and advantage'. They would inform one another of evil plans by third Powers, oppose them and prevent their execution, *inter alia* by denying to such Powers 'soldiers, money, victuals, weapons, ammunition, ships, or anything else which may be found useful or requisite for war'.

In the fundamental article 4 the British king declared that in gratitude for Denmark's support during his exile, and because Denmark had suffered ill therefore, he would include Denmark in all his future treaties and endeavour to win over his allies to friendship with her. And in the event of an attack on her he would not only hasten to her assistance with the means stipulated in earlier treaties, 'but also.... with such extra help, both in infantrymen and warships, as necessity

Copenhagen, May 1945: the treaty is still based on solid foundations

and the situation of the king of Denmark required'.

Free and unrestricted commercial intercourse was to be permitted between the two countries, subject to 'the customary duties', though the sovereignty of both kings was to be 'inviolate' (article 6). Each guaranteed the other against wrecking, subject to 'the right of every place' remaining inviolate (article 8), and pledged full judicial protection for the other's subjects in its territory. Private quarrels should not affect the national relations; but in the event of 'dispute and disagreement (which God forbid)', they were to endeavour to compose their differences by 'friendly transaction and conciliation' (article 11).

The most important provision concerning trade relations was undoubtedly that contained in article 13. The signatories pledged one another that their subjects should not pay 'more or greater duties, harbour charges, or other dues, nor shall they pay otherwise, than the inhabitants of the united provinces of the Netherlands'. Most important of all, it introduced a most-favoured-nation clause in the promise that subjects of the signatories should mutually 'enjoy all the other and selfsame liberties, immunities, and privileges as members of any foreign nation . . . enjoy or shall enjoy'.

Besides these provisions there were detailed rules covering the right of ships to put into a port of refuge, the customs clearance of Britain ships at Elsinore, action against pirates, etc. The exemption of British ships from customs and search in the Elbe was affirmed; and finally, it was stated that all provisions under previous Anglo-Danish treaties which did not conflict with this agreement should remain in force.

300 Years After

As we have seen, the treaty was chiefly framed to meet the immediate situation. A weak Denmark sought friends and protectors against Sweden, which was encircling her. A hope of later reconquest of the lost provinces east of the Sound also underlay Danish policy. Great Britain also had her special objects. She needed Denmark in her strong policy towards the Netherlands, because she commanded a key position; in case of war she could deny enemy merchant ships access to the Baltic, and so prevent them from collecting vital necessities of war such as timber, flax, hemp, and tar. She could also deny the same goods to an enemy in Norway, which was linked in an old and close personal union with Denmark.

Neither Denmark nor Great Britain, however, got anything out of these power-political intentions. Thus Denmark, by strange ways (the Bergen affair), was drawn over to the Dutch side in the war of 1666. In turn, Denmark fought unaided by the British in the war against Sweden of 1675–79, in spite of the renewal of the treaty in 1670. Moreover, the original motives for collaboration soon passed, when Britain and the Netherlands were finally reconciled by the accession of William of Orange to the British throne in 1689; while the relations of Denmark and Sweden were balanced when Sweden lost her position as a Great Power in the years 1709–21.

Afterwards it was the commercial side of the treaty which was to play the main part; in particular, the pledge of mutual, unrestricted commercial intercourse, coupled with the maintenance of most-favoured-nation treatment, protected by 'true, sincere, and complete amity'. Despite tension between the two countries during the American War of Independence, when Denmark formed the League of Armed Neutrality, and despite open quarrels during the Napoleonic Wars, Denmark and Britain have returned time and again to the alliance of 1661. It has been reaffirmed in agreements or treaties in 1780, 1814 (article 13), 1912, 1933 (article 7), and 1949 (article 4).

The Second World War convinced the people of Denmark of the profound truth of Frederik's words, that there exists a fellowship of destiny between Denmark and Britain. The 300-year-old treaty rests on a more solid foundation than ever.

Anglo-Danish Trade

Trade relations between Britain and Denmark, close even in Viking times, have varied through the centuries but have for many years been permanent and important

In recent times bilateral trade agreements have to some extent been replaced by multilateral arrangements to which the parties concerned have subscribed. Such arrangements have been particularly important after the Second World War. But the establishment of multilateral systems of rights and obligations has not abolished the need for bilateral agreements on points not covered, or only partly covered, by multilateral pacts. Thus the keystone in the complex of Anglo-Danish bilateral agreements in the economic field consists, at present, of the bilateral agreement on the trade in agricultural products that is linked to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Agricultural exports are of vital importance to Denmark because they bring in about half of the total export earnings. In international economic affairs since the war, therefore, Denmark has persistently striven to achieve the liberalization of trade in agricultural produce. The efforts have only to a minor extent been successful, because other countries have been reluctant to abandon their agricultural protection.

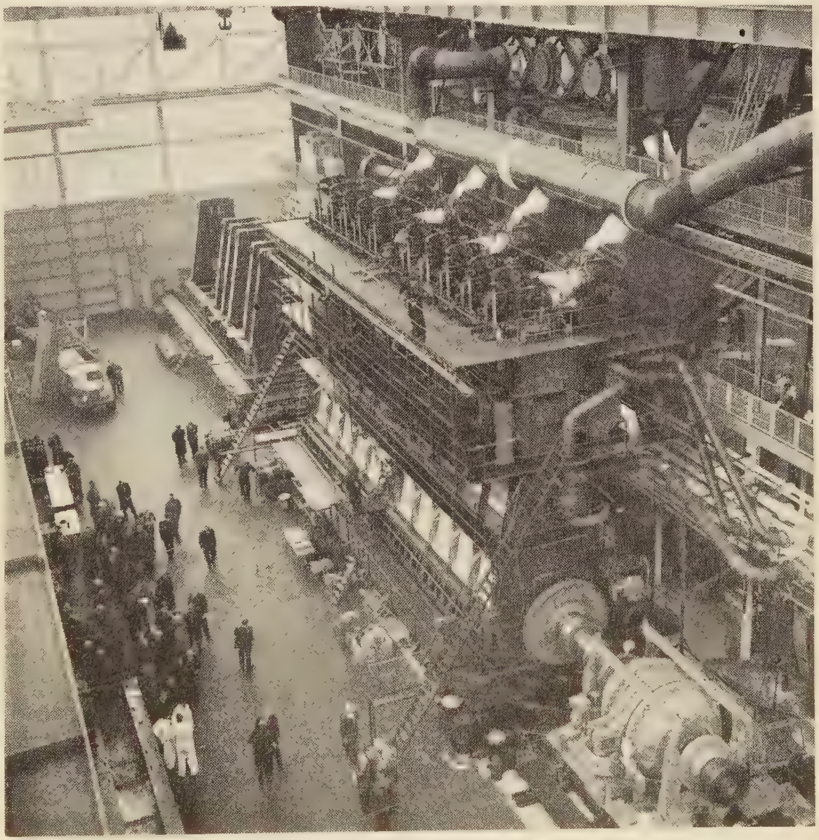
Denmark also endeavoured to obtain equal treatment of agricultural with other goods in the discussions which led to the formation of EFTA. Agreement on this proved to be impossible, but the convention provided for the negotiation of bilateral agreements between member countries concerning the trade in agricultural products. While under EFTA Denmark will open her market to the principal British export goods, which are almost entirely industrial products, so that after a transitional period they will be subject neither to tariffs nor to quantitative restrictions, the leading Danish export goods, agricultural products, are prevented from deriving the same benefit. But in the Anglo-Danish agreement on the trade in agricultural products, negotiated in connection with the establishment of EFTA, Denmark has obtained substantial concessions. The agreement includes the abolition of British tariffs on bacon, canned meat, blue-veined cheese, and tinned cream; a British promise to take account of Danish export interests when fixing agricultural policies; and measures to counteract dumping by other countries.

Industrial Expansion

The value of Danish exports to the United Kingdom in the 1950s has remained fairly constant at around £120,000,000 per annum. At the same time there has been a vigorous expansion in the volume of all Danish exports, of which in the three-year period 1956–59 Britain took only 26 per cent, as against 40 per cent in the period 1952–54.

The relative decline is accounted for, first, by the failure of agricultural prices to keep pace with the general price increase. Secondly, Danish butter, in particular, has encountered considerable difficulties recently in the British market due to dumping by third countries with subsidized production. Thirdly, Britain has achieved a greater degree of self-sufficiency in agricultural products than before the war.

Despite the fact that Danish industrial exports have expanded rapidly in recent years and now form about half of the total exports, the United Kingdom has not, so far, been a very large market for Danish industrial goods. While to Sweden and Norway Denmark sells industrial goods amounting annually to £4. 4s. 3d. per inhabitant, to Germany £4. 0s. 6d., and to the Benelux countries £5. 3s. 2d., the United Kingdom buys only £2. 6s. 6d. worth of Danish industrial goods per inhabitant per annum. Denmark hopes that the improved terms for Danish industrial exports to Britain under EFTA will lead to an increase in British imports of Danish industrial goods, as British consumers realize that Denmark – in spite of her lack of natural resources, but by reason of fine traditions of craftsmanship which have been ap-



The largest diesel engine in the world was recently completed in Copenhagen. It is as tall as a four-storeyed building and develops 25,000 horse-power

Milk is transported by lorry to the nearest cooperative dairy

plied in the development of a number of modern specialized industries – can supply competitive industrial products in no way inferior in quality to her agricultural goods.

Danish industrial exports to the United Kingdom have covered a wide range of goods. Machinery, which accounts for about one-fourth of the total, includes cement-making plant, agricultural machinery, cranes and lifts, machine tools, diesel engines, and electric motors and generators. Other important items are vegetable oils, furniture, products of wood and cork, and chemical and pharmaceutical goods.

Exports of fishery products to the United Kingdom during the last decade have remained fairly constant at between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 per annum, and so have failed to keep pace with the increase of about 50 per cent that has taken place in this period in the total exports of Danish fishery products. In 1958 Britain took about 17 per cent of the exports, in 1939 about 40 per cent.

Imports from Britain

The biggest commodity group in Danish imports from the United Kingdom, before and after the war, has been fuels. Before the war this was made up of about two-thirds coal and coke and one-third oil; since the war, oil has risen to about four-fifths of the imports. In the immediate pre-war years Britain supplied between £7,000,000 and £10,000,000 worth per annum, corresponding to about 75 per cent of the imports of these goods; at the end of the 1950s the amount was between £40,000,000 and £ 46,000,000, equal to a little over half of the total. Danish omports of Britsh goods average about £20 per Danish inhabitant per annum, which makes Denmark Britain's biggest customer in relation to population outside the Commonwealth.

Danish imports of British machinery and vehicles in recent years have amounted to just under £21,000,000, of which motor cars account for about one-third. The British share of Danish imports of machinery is now rather larger than before the war, whereas Continental countries have taken the lead in the market for cars, which before the war was dominated by the United States and the United Kingdom. Imports of iron, steel, and other metals from Britain at present amount to between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000 per annum, while imports of textiles total between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000. About one-fourth of the imports from the United Kingdom consist of goods originating from other countries. Noteworthy in this group are mineral oils, feeding-stuffs, crude oils, tobacco, and spinning materials.

A Better Trade Balance

The trade figures as a whole show that while Danish exports to the United Kingdom before the war were substantially greater than imports from Britain, the trend since the war has been towards a better trade balance. The Danish exports are now only 5–10 per cent greater than the imports.

At the same time, Britain's relative importance to Danish imports and exports has diminished.

This trend is due in part to an increasing measure of British self-sufficiency in agricultural goods, which, together with a general trend in agriculture, has forced Denmark increasingly to develop her manufacturing industries with a view to exports and has made it more necessary for Danish agriculture to seek other markets. There has also been an increasing competition in the Danish market for industrial goods, principally from Continental countries.

But it is clear from the figures that Britain still has a very important market for industrial products in Denmark, and that the United Kingdom continues to be a principal market for a number of important Danish export goods. The whole prosperity of substantial branches of Danish production depends almost entirely on the possibilities of selling to Britain, and Denmark's general exchange situation is greatly dependent on marketing conditions in the United Kingdom. One-fourth of Denmark's foreign-currency earnings derive from exports of agricultural goods to Britain, and half of this is earned from the sale of one product – bacon.

There can be little doubt that the liberalization of trade which has been initiated under EFTA will pave the way for a continued strengthening of the economic ties between Denmark and Britain. It is of vital importance that they should take advantage of the improved facilities for mutual trade, so that this may be expanded for the benefit of the consumers of both countries.

Of Mink and Women

By Lise Nørgaard

Denmark fulfils the dreams of one-tenth of the women of the world who get mink. The small animal is a big earner of foreign currency: 700,000 furs bring in 85 million kroner to 3,000 mink farmers

When Paris presented this season's fashion there were at least 3,000 Danes who welcomed it. They were the 3,000 Danish mink farmers.

The fashion decreed mink as a trimming on dresses, coats, and costumes, hats and jackets; and as Danish mink farmers supply nearly one-tenth of the great world demand for mink they saw that in the coming season they were well provided for. As in the past season: in the year just over, Denmark supplied the world market with 700,000 mink furs. In the coming year, it is expected that 900,000 furs will be exported to 25 countries the world over.

Feeding no Problem

The mink's association with Denmark is of relatively recent date. Few furs were produced here before the mid-1930s, but then far-sighted people realized that the country had excellent facilities for breeding and feeding the coveted animals. A few breeders were imported, and when they arrived from their natural home in the United States and Canada it was seen that Nature had missed an opportunity in neglecting to include mink in the Danish fauna. The climate agreed with the animals. Their pelts got handsomer for each generation, the underfur grew closer and soften and the overhair long and silky.

Mink more than Mink

The food conditions also turned out to be ideal. The animals thrive on a scientifically composed diet of meat, fish, and milk, with added wheat germ, liver oil, yeast, and vitamins. Denmark being an agricultural and fishing country, the chief constituents of this diet were easily obtained and comparatively cheap. And as distances are short it was easy and not too expensive to get the food fresh. The Danish mink farmer is relieved of the transport problems of his competitors in bigger countries, such as the mink's native America.

It is highly important that mink food should be pure and fresh. One infected supply can mean a diseased herd and big losses. Farmers are constantly on their guard against infections and epidemics. At one time the disease they feared was distemper, which was rife among young mink. It is now possible to vaccinate them against this and other diseases, and as a result Danish mink farmers have succeeded in reducing their losses to a minimum.

There is more to the job than ensuring that the animals are scrupulously cared for. The fur farmer must also have an eye to the vagaries of fashion. It is not enough to buy good stock, breed, and manage a herd well. He has to develop the new mutations that condition the steadily increasing demand. If mink remains in fashion while other furs occasionally have bursts of popularity and then go out again, it is not just because mink is a becoming and serviceable fur, but also because it is so varied in colour that it is still possible to market novelties in it.

Mink, it might be said, is more than mink: there are many different shades and qualities of it. For many years fashion has dictated ever lighter colours and Danes have been expert at breeding animals in the delicate tones called fancy mutations.

Long-haired Mink

Our mink breeders have become noted for their perfect topaz, platinum, sapphire, and silver-blue furs. The fashion now seems to be tending in the direction of darker furs. The arbiters of fashion in Paris have recently shown many dark-brown and even black mutations, and Danish mink farmers are breeding very dark mink. They are also working on a new long-haired type. The breeding animals are so few as yet that it will be another season or two before there can be any real production.

The establishments of the 3,000 Danish mink farmers vary greatly in size. More than 80 per cent own fewer than 100

The long-haired mink is the latest novelty in mink breeding

Mink being examined for its pelt. Mink sheds are to be seen in the background

breeding animals. Other farms are very big; one has up to 10,000 breeders and each season can send about 30,000 furs to the auctions.

The mink breeds in May. The litter of from three to eight cubs are fed and cared for until, some time in the autumn, they are judged to be of the right size and have developed a worth-while pelt. They are then sacrificed to human vanity, killed and robbed of their furs, which are then sent to auction.

USA the Best Customer

The auction price of a mink fur averages 125 kroner, but may range according to colour and quality from under 100 kroner to several hundred. As it costs about 85 kroner to breed a mink it follows that it is important to breed the best. It is quality that matters, not quantity.

Only a fraction of the furs remain in Denmark, but those which do are well dressed. The products of Danish furriers are so fine in style and finish that they are classed with the best. Thus these relatively few dressed furs provide publicity for Danish mink production.

Last year mink earned 85 million kroner in foreign currency. It is expected that this year the amount will reach 100 million. Of the 25 countries which buy Danish mink, the United States is easily the biggest customer. Last year 75 per cent of the 700,000 export furs went to America. Other important customers are France, Italy, and Germany, the two first-named making the greatest demands on quality and colour, and Germany importing more average furs.

The Debt to Paris

The mink coat, into which go about 60 male mink furs or 90 female, is the article that attracts the most attention. But it is not the chief source of a mink farmer's income. Only 10 per cent of the furs are used for coats; the remainder are spread over stoles, jackets, collars, and in small portions as bows, trimmings, and so on.

When Paris decrees that dresses shall be edged with fur, that sleeves or pockets shall be trimmed with mink, and that mink bows shall be worn with the latest blouses, it is possible that husbands the world over will consider this a set of foolish ideas. But mink farmers think them admirable, knowing that such fashions will create millions of new customers. There are women who are not rich enough to buy a fur coat or even a stole but who dream of wearing at least a modicum of mink.

When Mink Stage a Get-away

The little mink from North America has managed to influence the Danish balance of payments. But it is seldom that it is allowed to influence the national fauna. It is well looked after and rarely succeeds in making its escape.

If that happens its track can be followed. It celebrates its independence in riotous living on chicken farms, far from herring and meat foods, liver oil and vitamins, until one day it dies, full of fowls and days in the woods with other animals, or at the hands of the chicken farmer. The latter end is the commoner one. A Danish farmer will hunt long in order to catch a mink: partly to avenge his poultry, partly to make use of its fur and present it to his wife. For she dreams exactly the same dream as 99 per cent of all other women —of being able to adorn herself with mink, if only a small amount of it.

Tourmaline, a new putty-coloured mink

Scientific Cooling

By Victor Andersen

An important reason why the Danish refrigeration industry flourished early was that, as a large exporter of food, Denmark had a prime interest in ensuring that it reached its destination in good condition

A chain is as strong as its weakest link. This is true also of the 'cold chain'—the succession of stages through which a growing proportion of our food supply passes. The failure of one stage is enough to spoil a whole consignment.

Denmark was one of the first countries to see the advantage of a sound system of refrigerating. Fish is put on ice in the vessel as soon as caught. After landing and processing it is kept in cold store. It is then conveyed by refrigerated motor van, railway wagon, or ship to the distribution centre, where it is transferred to the retailer's refrigerated counter, to arrive eventually in the domestic refrigerator.

Many Production Stages

As with fish so with meat, poultry, and vegetables. Half of the poultry consumed by Danes at Christmas are killed in the corn-feeding autumn, quick-frozen, and thawed out in December—fresh and tasty as if they had come from the fields a few days before.

The responsibility for ensuring that every link in the chain functions as it should is the refrigerating industry's. Danish industry is a traditional producer of all varieties of refrigeration equipment. There are many stages of production—just as many as there are refrigeration stages. Each firm specializes in one or more of them.

The Danish refrigeration industry enjoys the benefit of an interested domestic market of four and a half million inhabitants, including babies—for cool storage of children's milk is an important incentive to the purchase of a domestic refrigerator. Other industrial sectors, trade, and transport are also customers of the refrigeration industry. With this double backing at home the industry was able to launch itself on the world market.

An obvious reason why the Danish refrigeration industry was quick to flourish is the fact that as a large exporter of perishable food Denmark had a prime interest in ensuring that it reached its destination, by ship, rail, or road, even in hot countries overseas, while the goods were still fresh. It was natural to her, as an ancient seafaring nation, to make a success of marine refrigeration. In addition, Danish engineers have found refrigeration an interesting speciality. And furthermore, as in many other fields, there has been the important human factor, call it genius if you will.

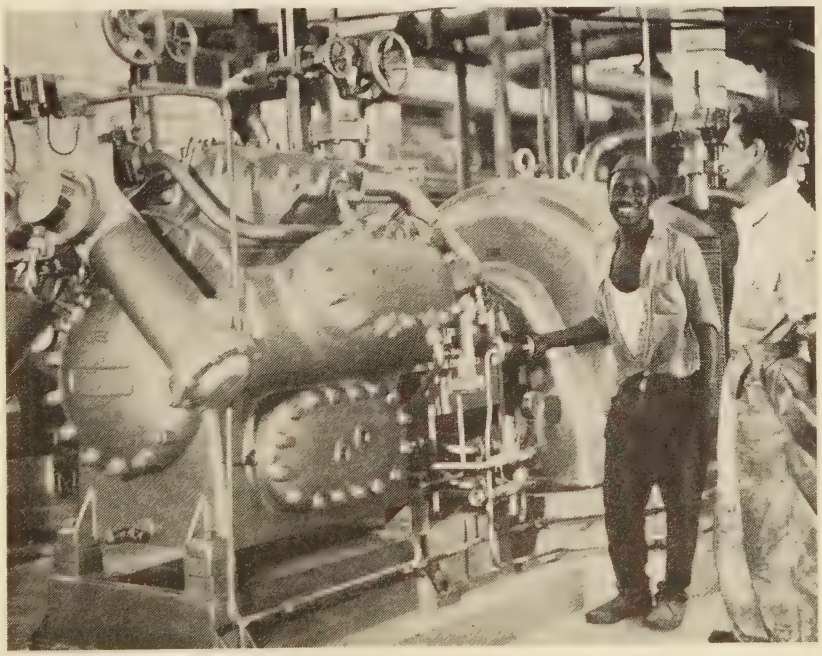
Two Pioneers

We will mention only two names. First, a fish exporter called Ottosen, a good business man who was annoyed at the sight of tons of good fish being wasted in hot weather. He invented quick-freezing; and when 1,600 refrigeration experts, meeting in congress in Copenhagen in 1960, decided to honour Dr. Fidler, of the Food Investigation Board in London, they did so by awarding him the first Ottesen gold medal.

The second pioneer is Mads Clausen, a Jutland manufacturer who, 25 years ago, initiated technical experiments with hermetic compression and thermostats. His laboratory was a cramped attic and his principal resources a basin and a bicycle pump. Now, Mr. Clausen owns a factory that is the largest of its kind in Northern Europe and has branches all over the world. From the highly mechanized plant flows a never-ending stream of compressors, the nuclei of all manner of refrigerating installations. The importance to the Danish refrigeration industry of having a good, competitive supplier of components at home can scarcely be exaggerated. The end-products are so cheap and efficient that they are exported on a large scale, and there is also a big production under licence by subsidiaries.

Technical Advances

The export history of the Danish refrigeration industry is a long story of interesting serial or individual deliveries



This cold storage plant, recently completed in Accra, is equipped with Danish refrigerating machinery. The building of such a plant has been a significant contribution towards raising the standard of living in Ghana

All the pipes under the skating-rink are connected to main pipe-lines, located in a trench, for the supply and return of the ammonia cooling liquid to the machine room

which include installations in slaughter-houses in Turkey, in breweries in Equatorial Africa, and in ice-cream factories in Australia. A cold-storage plant with refrigeration stages is being planned in association with Danish industry and trade in Teheran. Many homes in Indo-china have Danish domestic refrigerators.

In Ghana, six Danish and Norwegian food firms are cooperating with the government in promoting refrigeration facilities for meat. The plant is to be supplied by Denmark. In Bangkok, Danish firms are erecting for the Thai government the most modern slaughter-house ever to be built in the Far East, with a daily capacity of 2,500 pigs and 300 cattle. The Danish firms are carrying out the entire project so that the key handed over to the owners will unlock a plant completely ready for operation. For the initial period, a technical manager, a chief veterinary surgeon and four slaughter-house specialists will be provided from Denmark.

Other equipment recently supplied includes refrigerating compressors for the gigantic fruit cold store in Cape Town through which the orange exports pass, dairy refrigerating plants for India, fish freezing plants for Chile and the Canary Islands, and a harbour cold storage plant for Nicaragua.

Technical advances are constantly being made. Another firm is well ahead with dry freezing, the principle whereby moisture is removed as the objects are frozen. A plant of this kind has recently been installed in Aberdeen.

A third firm is particularly well known for its marine refrigerators. Recently, an installation was completed which enables methane gas to be transported by ship on a large scale but in small volume, the gas being liquefied by deep-freezing.

The Danish industry has achieved one of its most popular successes in the United States, the uncrowned kingdom of ice-cream, to which Danish firms supply lolly machinery. This success is mainly the achievement of a Danish-American, Mr. John Larsen, who returned to Denmark and established his own ice-cream factory.

An Unconventional Industry

While operating on rational lines in order to compete with even the strongest international rivals, the Danish refrigeration industry is an unconventional one which sometimes undertakes most unusual assignments. A few years ago when the construction of an underground railway in Stockholm was obstructed by a muddy subsoil, a Danish firm offered to freeze this while the work was in progress. It was done by sinking refrigerator pipes.

Another unusual product consists of indoor and outdoor skating rinks, which Danish factories have supplied to Dutch, Swedish, and Danish towns.

Refrigerating techniques also match with other sciences. The Danish Atomic Research Etablishment at Risø, the technical head of which is the atomic physicist Niels Bohr, is equipped with refrigeration equipment produced by Danish firms.

New Cooling Techniques

The next advance is concerned with new methods of cooling and heating rooms. These are not yet ready for release, but clearly presage new developments in cooling techniques.

The Danish industry has a stimulating association with a scientific 'brains trust' in Copenhagen, the Refrigeration Research Institute. The director of the institute, Professor S. A. Andersen, is internationally known; and it is also known that Danish scientists readily contribute towards the advancement of general knowledge on refrigeration problems. A special effort is contemplated in connection with inquiries from underdeveloped countries. 'We are glad to receive them. Our doors are open!' Professor Andersen says.

The building of the artificial skating-rink has been completed and skaters have turned up without losing any time

Dairy cows coming home from the pastures

More Milk from British Cows

By H. C. Clausen

British breeders plan to import cattle of the national Danish breed so as to improve the yield of Red Polls. Red Danish Dairy have often been successfully exported for breeding. In this article the breed is assessed in the light of British requirements

Britain, long a major customer for Danish butter and cheese, may soon e buying Danish cattle in order to raise nilk yield.

Twenty-five years ago it was the other vay round: English Dairy Shorthorn ulls were imported into Denmark in rder to increase the yield of Danish horthorns, a measure that was highly uccessful. Now it is hoped that Red Danish Dairy will improve the yield of English Red Polls. As a first step it is proposed to import six bulls, but the number nay be increased and it is possible that ome cows will also be bought.

Breeders of Red Polls wish to make heir cattle more competitive with other breeds, notably British Friesians. Compared with Red Danish Dairy the Red Poll, which is especially popular in the eastern counties of England, has fleshier hindquarters. Formerly in great demand in the British colonies, it has declined in importance as an export breed because of its relatively low milk yield.

The Plan

Red Poll breeders therefore set up a committee to examine ways and means of improving it. After a recent visit to Denmark by the committee the Red Poll organization decided to proceed with a recommendation to import stock of the Red Danish Dairy. The *Farmer's Weekly* has summarized the project as follows:

(1) The visit confirmed that the suggestion to cross Red Danish Dairy with Red Polls was a good one. The high yield and fat percentage of Red Danish Dairy has been fixed in this Danish breed. Similar results can be expected under the general conditions of herds in Britain.

(2) While many Danish breeders have concentrated on yield at the cost of build and perhaps longevity, there are high-productive features of Red Danish Dairy which can be utilized without impairing the qualities of build possessed by the Red Poll.

It is clear that British breeders favour

The highest yield last year was achieved by a cow of the Red Danish breed

stock of strong build. They do not want mediocre material, and they are prepared to pay for the best.

The export to Britain of Red Danish Dairy, which is rightly described as the national Danish breed, marks a great success for Danish breeders. This is one of the youngest of the well-known improved breeds of dairy cattle. Its history dates back to the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was produced by crossing Angle cattle from central Slesvig (now part of the Federal German Republic), North Slesvig cattle, and Ballum cattle, a native of the west-coast district of North Slesvig.

Professor L. Hansen Larsen, of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College in Copenhagen, who is the leading authority on Red Danish Dairy, states that it has been greatly improved by breeding, in size, build, and yield. The animal's centre of gravity has been shifted to the hindquarters, a feature particularly conspicuous in the bulls, where the head, neck, horns, and front part have become relatively lighter and the hind part heavier. At the same time the barrel and size of the milk organs in the cow have been very greatly developed.

Red Danish Dairy is an admirable breed for advanced farming. Although definitely a dairy breed, it is a good all-purpose cattle. Because of its size, the large surplus of calves and discarded animals is of great importance to the domestic and export meat markets, and in turn to the farmer. The weight of ordinary utility cows ranges from 500 to 530 kilograms (1,100–1,170 lb) in medium condition, while prize animals usually range between 600 and 700 kg (1,320–1,550 lb), and exceptionally attain 800 kg (1,765 lb) and more. The weight of a good, fully developed breeding bull usually lies between 1,000 and 1,200 kg (2,200–2,650 lb).

The Result

The build of the breed has been described as follows:

There is some variation in shape of head and position of horns. The body build is deep, open, with a deep, capacious barrel and a straightish back, a regularly square loin, usually rather high sacrum and tail-head, medium-heavy legs, often rather loose shoulders, and a slightly sickle-hocked hind position.

Red Danish Dairy has been for many years the most popular breed in Denmark. In the financial year from October 1, 1958, to September 30, 1959, 59.4 per cent of all Danish cows were recorded for milk yield, and of these, 48.6 per cent were Red Danish Dairy. Their calculated average yield was 4,400 kg (9,700 lb), with 4.19 per cent fat and 207 kg (456½ lb) of butter. The herd with the biggest yield averaged 8,705 kg (19,190 lb), 4.13 per cent fat, and 403 kg (888½ lb) of butter. The Danish cow with the highest yield in 1958 is a Red Danish Dairy, owned by Mr. Erik Blach, of Laasby. Its yield was 8,906 kg (19,634 lb) of milk, 5.62 per cent fat, and 566 kg (1,247¾ lb) of butter. In the above financial year, 86 Red Danish Dairy cows yielded 440 kg (970 lb) of butter or over. In the previous year the above-mentioned record cow gave the second-largest yield in the country, with 9,807 kg (21,621 lb) of milk, 5.19 per cent fat, and 575 kg (1,267¾) of butter.

Red Danish Dairy Cattle have been exported for a generation. Between the world wars small consignments were shipped to Japan and the United States, and later the Soviet Union, Latvia, and Poland imported them. After the Second World War, 15 heifers were sent by air to Greece for the king's farm. Other customers have included West Germany, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, and Ceylon. This autumn the Soviet Union imported 60 bulls of the breed.

One of the biggest drives in favour of Red Danish Dairy abroad was made about 1955 in Italy, where 80 were introduced on to the farm of Sutrium near Rome. Yield and acclimatization tests over a period of two years demonstrated the ability of Danish breeding cattle to justify the expectations of foreign breeders even under very different conditions. A European Red Dairy Cattle Society which has been formed conducts an extensive information service and, among other things, has achieved valuable cooperation with German breeding societies. This cooperation will doubtless be extended to the Red Poll breeders' organization in Great Britain when the crossing of Red Danish Dairy and Red Poll has been accomplished.

Design for Dining

By Esbjørn Hiort

Managing Director of the Permanent Exhibition of Danish Arts and Crafts, Copenhagen

The modern accent in table-laying, that sign of civilized eating, is simplicity; while fully meeting this contemporary demand, Danish tableware provides endless opportunities for variation in design and colour schemes reflecting individual tastes

We eat to live, and to that extent the act of eating serves a strictly physi- al purpose. But in a civilized society it oes more than that. To partake of food is kind of ceremony or rite, with rules and aditions that vary from culture to cul- ure. In many societies meals have always een sacred ritual, because food is a gift om God. At Versailles the people were dmitted to watch Louis XIV at dinner, hich consisted of an endless succession f splendid courses served with a cere- ony that made the royal meal a sort of eatrical gala show. It is no coincidence at France was the first country to raise ooking to the level of an art, the art of astronomy. This view of food has grad- ally won universal acceptance, so that in ll societies the serving of well-prepared ood in festive and often elaborate style as become a ceremony for the expression f that particular form of goodwill called ospitality.

That outstanding connoisseur of good food and noble wine, André L. Simon, says in his excellent book *The Art of Good Living:* 'Gastronomy is an art which introduces a measure of spiritualism and idealism into materialism, reminding humans that they are not animals'.

Laying the Table

While in some degree the human organism is averse to exaggerated variations in the preparation of food, the manner of serving it has been constantly influenced by changing customs. Material developments reflect the age we live in and influence the objects with which we lay our table. But while individual things have been more or less subject to changing influences, table service remained fairly conservative in form for a good many years.

Stainless steel ware

The average dinner table was modelled on the elaborate gala setting of a past age. The formal dinner table with all its different service pieces, glasses, and cutlery for a succession of courses set the standard of a well-laid table. The white damask tablecloth, the decorated porcelain, the cut glass and decanters, and the gleaming silver on the tables of royalty and the aristocracy constituted an ideal beyond the reach of many people.

Prestige to Convenience

An outstanding example of such a sumptuous dinner service is the Flora Danica set, on which the Royal Porcelain Factory began work, to the order of the Crown Prince (later King Frederik VI), in the late 1780s. It is said that the service was intended as a diplomatic gift for the Empress Catherine II of Russia, but that it took so long to finish this hand-decorated marvel that the empress died before it was ready. When the king suspended work on it in 1802 over 2,500 pieces had been made. The original service is now exhibited in Rosenborg Palace, but is used by the royal family on gala occasions. The Royal Porcelain Factory still makes the Flora Danica service to order—also for non-royalty.

Formerly, the main emphasis in interior decoration was on social obligation, and the same was true of tableware, glass, and cutlery. What determined the acquisition of tableware was the amount of entertaining: a full china service for 12, 18, or 24, elegantly coloured and gilded, was customary. Cut glass was preferred and silver desirable; failing that, silver-plated cutlery. A white tablecloth was obligatory. These traditions have to some extent been abandoned, as a natural outcome of the changing role of the home. Once a mirror of social standing, the table is now the setting for everyday life. Tableware is no longer acquired with a view to social and family celebrations, but rather

A beautifully laid table at "Den Permanente" suit the simplified style of domestic ing resulting from social developments. Denmark, at least, domestic help for oking and serving is a thing of the past, en in families that are comfortably off. he result has been a simplification of ting habits, which has been reflected in e design of tableware.

asier for the Housewife

ow, instead of complete services con- ting of a definite number of pieces, the end is increasingly in the direction of parate pieces that can be combined to it each family's requirements and prefer- nces. In place of the inevitable tureen and sh, there will often be fireproof platters nd bowls, or colourful enamelled pots at can be brought straight from the ven to the table. The result is easier rving and less washing-up; and since ne receptacle is used for cooking and rving, the food keeps hot and con- quently often tastes better.

It might be thought that a trend in hich practical considerations play an mportant part in the designing of utensils nd tableware would result in drabness nd standardization. On the contrary: verything goes to show that tables can ow be made more colourful and festive nan ever before. And because the units an be combined at will, excellent op- ortunities are provided for the creation f a personal style.

The most obvious change in table- aying is the modern accent on colour. he white tablecloth is becoming rare, nd instead we have block-printed cloths n well-matched colours, and striped or hecked, woven cloths in many variations; r, again, tablecloths are dispensed with ltogether and the handsome wood of the able used as a background to place mats n coloured textiles or woven straw. Bowls, platters, and jars in teak or glazed arthenware, and in bold colours, are also widely used. All these things provide greater facilities for subtle harmonies or alculated contrasts of colour and textural combination. Flowers, it should be said, are a traditional feature of a Danish dinner able.

Silver and Stainless Steel

Silver is attractive and serviceable as a material for cutlery, serving dishes, and other tableware, and Denmark has fine traditions of good silver. A notable example is the Georg Jensen silver, which is world-famous for its high qualities of craftsmanship and design. Other silversmiths, too, produce cutlery and hollowware that will grace any well-laid table. Unfortunately, however, silver is not cheap; and so many families—young families in particular—have gone in for stainless steel.

Sterling silver cutlery designed by Henning Koppel

A Century-old Tradition

It is a material well-adapted to the simplicity of modern design, and so is a favourite with contemporary designers. Consequently, much excellent cutlery and hollowware has been designed in stainless steel, and all of it goes well with modern trends in table-laying. Stainless steel and teak match especially well.

There has also been a remarkable development in the design of modern glassware. Denmark was never a producer of glass on a large scale like the other countries of Scandinavia, whose great forests provided fuel for many glass works. She has only two factories which make hand-blown glass, but both (including the Holmegaard Glassworks, which builds on traditions going back for over a century) have succeeded in producing ware which meets the contemporary demand for simplicity while demonstrating the endless possibilities of variation in design. Here is proof indeed that the strong accent on simplicity, characteristic of modern design, need not result in the standardization of utensils or tableware.

To sum up, the Danish trend in home furnishing has led to the replacement of traditional styles of table-laying by new ones, yet the true tradition—that good food should be eaten from a well-laid table—remains very much alive.

Crystal glassware designed by Per Lütken

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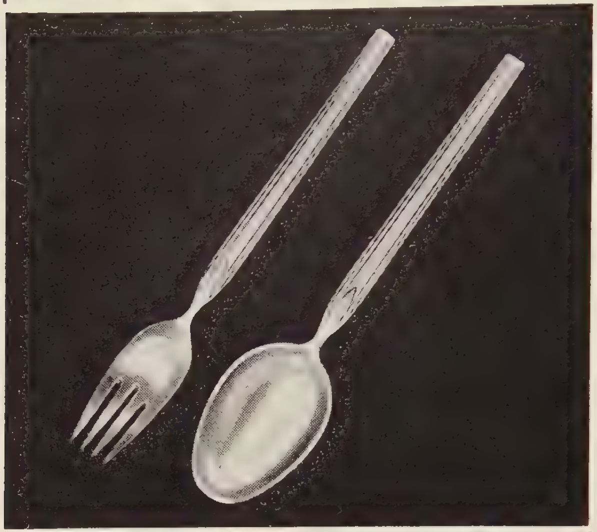

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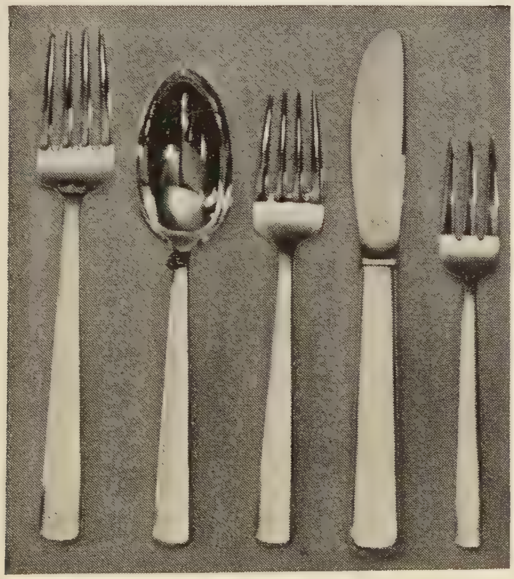

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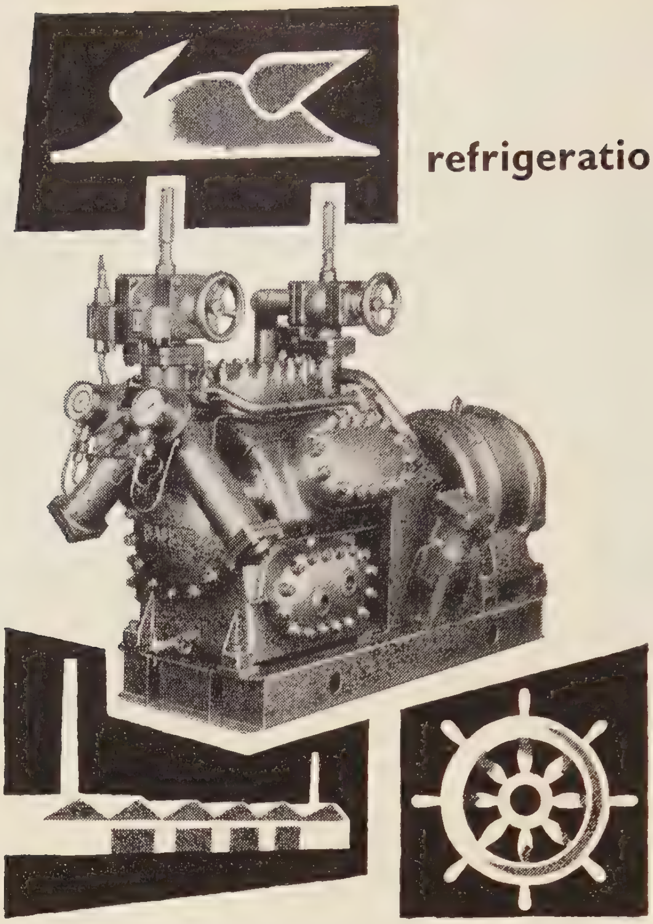

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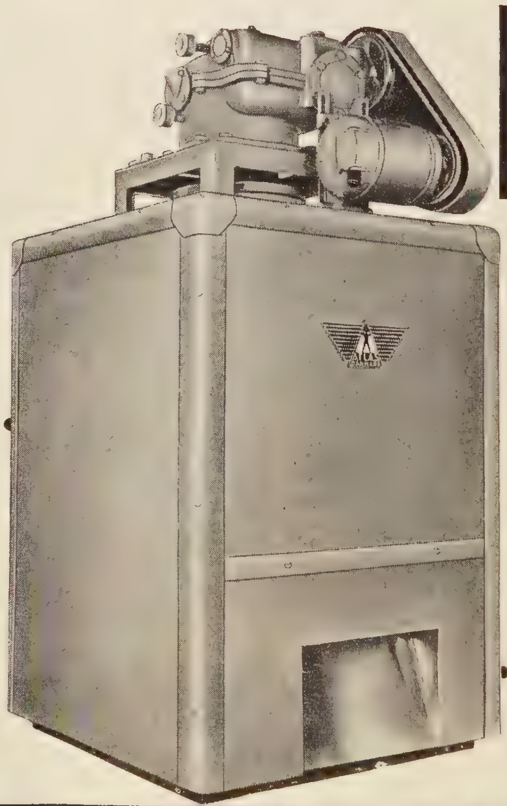

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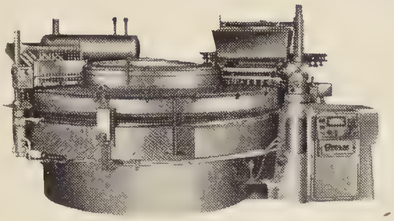
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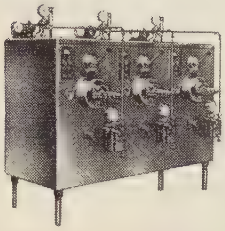
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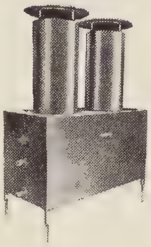
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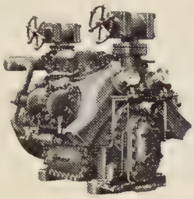
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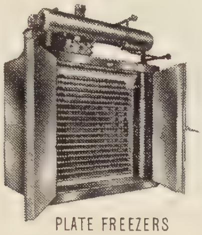
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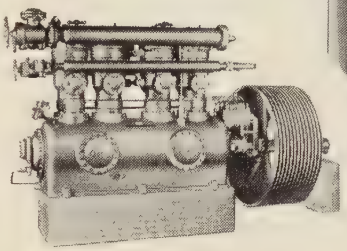
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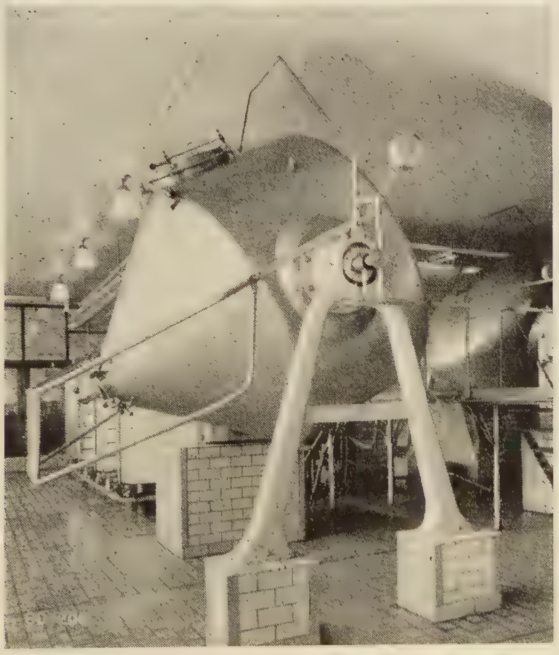

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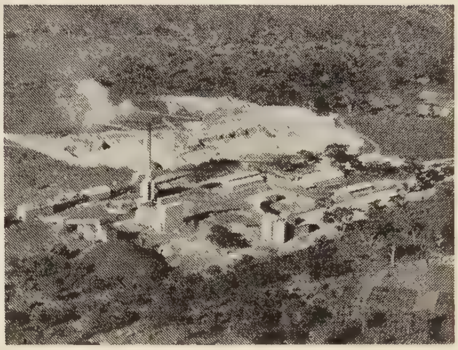

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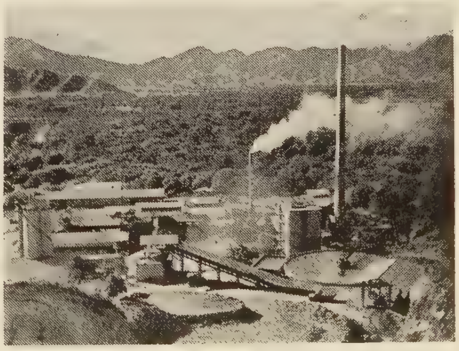

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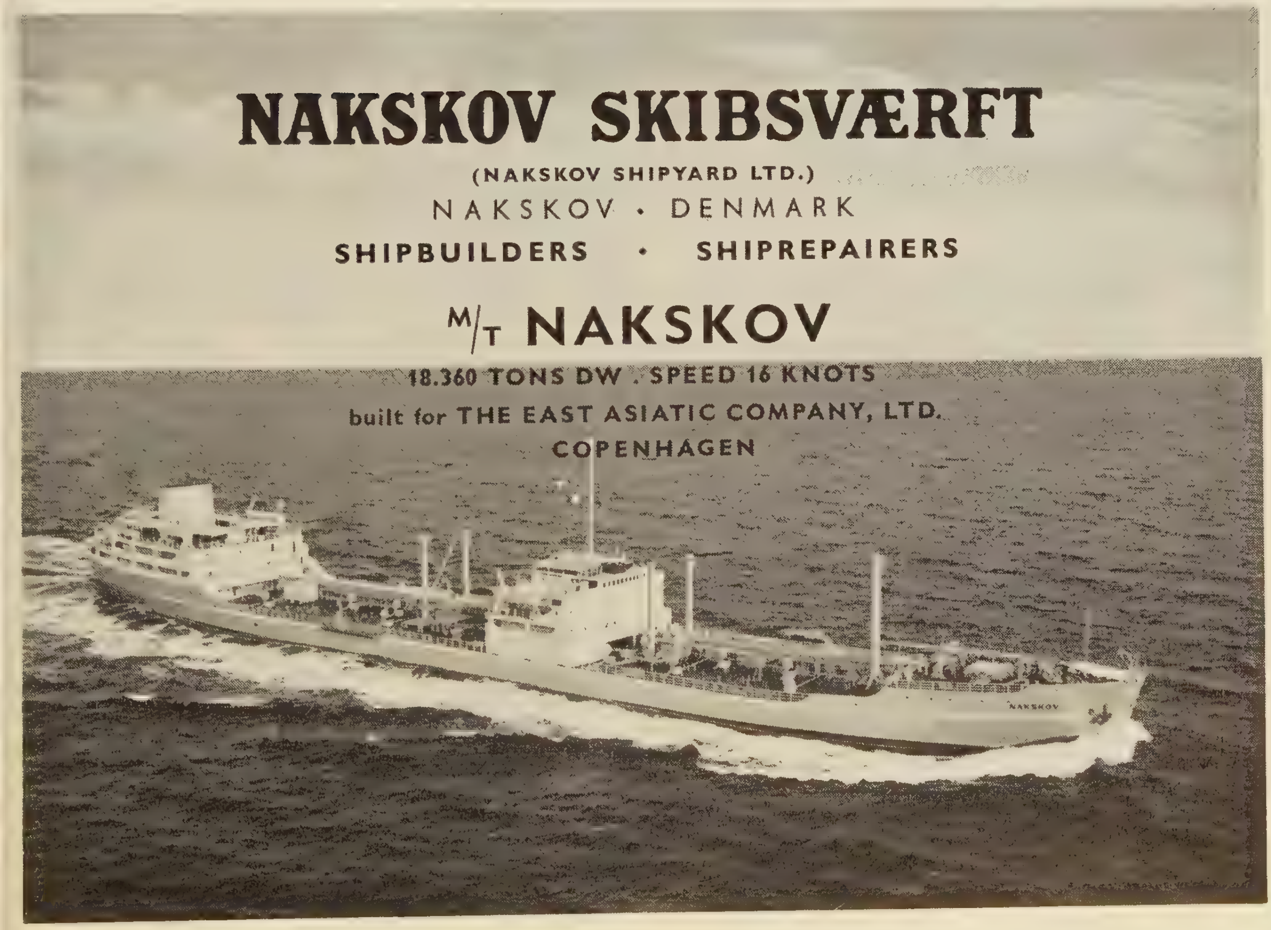

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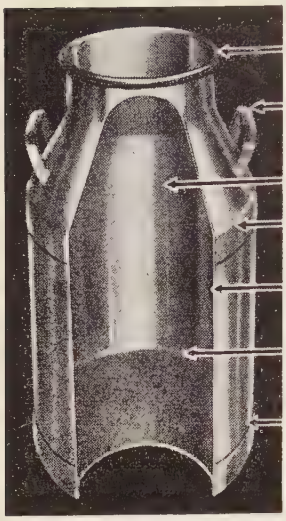

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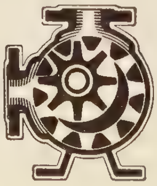

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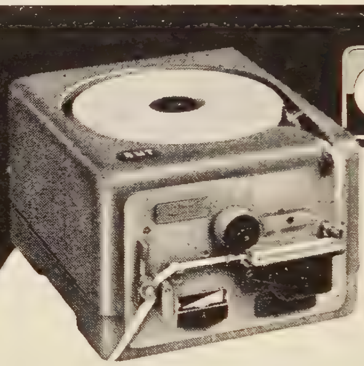

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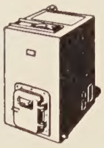

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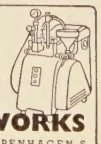

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RESEARCH, INDUSTRY & EDUCATION

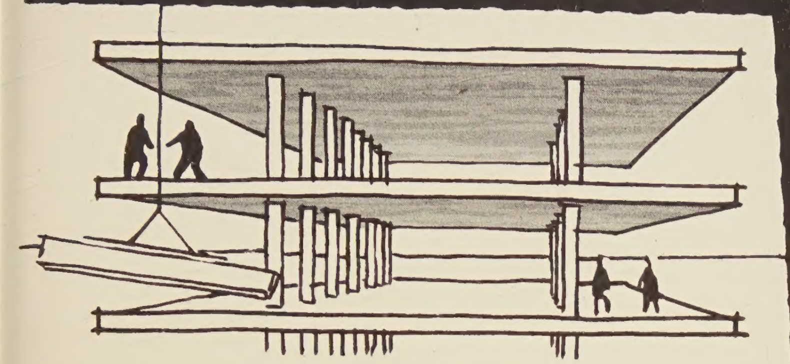
STRUERS

COPENHAGEN TELEGR.: STRUERS

TOROTOR

TOROTOR A/S
Manufacturers of radio and television components

6, Kollegievej, Chl., Copenhagen . Tlgs.: "Torotor"



DANISH CEMENT PRODUCTS
for many uses

-preferred for quality

WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

- combines strength with dazzling whiteness - for all decorative purposes, e. g. floor and face slabs, front units, artificial stone, rendering, etc.

COLOURED CEMENT

- in 16 light- and lime-fast standard colours - used for decorative purposes, like White Portland Cement.

CEMPEXO

CEMPEXO WALL PAINT

- the Danish cement paint - available in beautiful light- and lime-fast colours besides white; water repellent; will not rub off; inexpensive in use; easy to apply.

PORTLAND CEMENT

in the world-famed Danish quality exceeds the requirements of standard specifications of all principal countries.

RAPID CEMENT

- rapid hardening Portland cement - for concrete work to be completed quickly, for concrete ware, and for concreting in cold weather.

SUPER-RAPID CEMENT

- extra rapidly hardening Portland cement - for urgent concrete jobs, for prestressed concrete and for concreting in cold weather.

HIGH SULPHATE RESISTANT CEMENT

- ASTM Type V Portland Cement - for marine works such as quays, jetties, groins, breakwaters, etc.

LOW-HEAT CEMENT

- Portland cement developing the heat of hydration slowly - for placing of large concrete masses, such as dams.

Export to all parts of the world

A/S DANSK CEMENT CENTRAL

Selling Organisation of
Aktieselskabet AALBORG PORTLAND - CEMENT - FABRIK
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Telegrams: Cementcentral - Teleprinter: 2330
28 CHRISTIANS BRYGGE - COPENHAGEN V - DENMARK

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